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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1874. NO. 291.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

HE STATE CONVENTION,

dward M. Paxson, of Philadelphia, Nominated for Supreme Judge.

rthur G. Olmstead, of Potter County, for Lieutenant Governor.

arrison Allen, of Warren County, for Auditor General.

obert B. Beath, of Schuylkill County, for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

he Platform on Which the Candidates Stand.

ull List of Delegates--Spirit of the Proceedings--The Third Term Humbug Spit Upon--Enthusiastic Nomination of Governor Hartranft for Grant's Successor.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, Pa., August 19, 1874.

The Convention was called to order by he Chairman of the State Committee and he roll called over. There was but one ontested seat—that from the Fourth ward f Philadelphia.

For temporary chairman, George Lear Paxson) had 138 votes and Gen. Lilly Butler) 112. This was a test of Paxson's rength and opposition.

After the appointment of Committees on rganization, Credentials and Resolutions, he Convention adjourned until three clock. General Kountz, of Somerset, was hairman of Credentials; Errett of Resoluons and Mann of Organization.

On reassembling, the Convention voted 39 to 109, to nominate a Supreme Judge rst. The Committee on Organization reorted Rutan for Permanent President. lowells, of Northampton, made a bitter peech against Rutan, but Dickey, Lawence and others spoke strongly in his avor, and the report was accepted. Snodrass, of Pittsburgh, was one of the Secrearies.

BALLOT FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

A ballot was then had for Judge, as fo ows :

Paxson	144
Butler	62
Logan	21
Hall	13
McJunkin	4
Henderson	1
Thayer	1

It was apparent, as the ballot progressed, hat Paxson would be nominated, and the comparatively slim vote for Butler was not up to the mark of the fight made for him.

HE CONTEST FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

The struggle for Lieutenant Governor was more difficult. Olmstead led from the irst, and Graham, Stanton, Campbell and Henniken man nearly even with each other. Hanton's strength was mainly in Philadelhia, but as several of them dropped him fter the first ballot, his cake was dough rom the start. Graham picked up considerable strength after Hoyt and Purviance withdrew, but as Olmstead ran up from 67 to 102, his nomination was a foregone conclusion and could not be hindered.

THE BALLOTS

The following ballots were cast for Lieutenant Governor:

FIRST BALLOT.

M. H. Stanton	43
James L. Graham	24
John C. Flenniken	23
Arthur G. Olmstead	67
J. N. Purviance	10
Sam. Knarr	11
H. M. Hoyt	17
J. M. Campbell	42

SECOND BALLOT.

Stanton	39
Graham	33
Flenniken	27
Olmstead	102
Campbell	30

THIRD BALLOT.

Olmstead	155
Stanton	29
Graham	38
Campbell	24

NOMINATION OF AUDITOR GENERAL.

A great deal of discreditable confusion grew out of an effort to nominate Allen for Auditor General without the formality of a ballot, but, after wasting half an hour over it, a ballot was had, and Allen was nominated by the following vote: Allen, 97; Jones, 18; Shaffer, of Allegheny, 20.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Beath was nominated for Secretary of Internal Affairs by acclamation.

NO THIRD TERM NONSENSE.

A Philadelphia custom-house officer, representing a country district, offered a resolution indorsing Grant for a third term, but it was met by an indignant howl of decision, the whole Convention rising in a body and crying out against it. The resolution was entombed beyond resurrection.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Errett, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

Resolved—1. That the steady and large reduction of the State and National debts since the Republicans have had control of the State and National governments, and the equally steady reduction in taxation, as well as the high character for integrity in the State administration, are the best possible evidences that the Commonwealth and the country have been well and economically governed, and that the people have everything to hope and nothing to fear from the continuance of the Republican party in power.

2. The Republicans of Pennsylvania having been the first to demand a change in the Constitution that would abolish special legislation and all its attendant evils, and the necessary legislation for the call of a Constitutional Convention for that purpose having emanated from them, we are justified in rejoicing, to-day, over the accomplishment of that great reform and over the delivery of the State from the evil consequences of the old system.

3. The movement for the formation of the new Constitution having been made by the Republican party and carried to completion under its auspices, the task of putting in operation the machinery of the new fundamental law belongs to it, of right, and the duty it involves will be, as it has been, faithfully performed by it.

4. Inasmuch as great abuses have grown up in this State under our present system of fees as a compensation for county officers, we demand such legislation as will substitute adequate salaries for fees, and such as will allow no more than a fair and just compensation for services rendered.

5. We look with pride and satisfaction upon our common school system, which has grown up under the fostering care of the State; and as it is now munificently endowed by the annual appropriation from the State, secured to it by the Constitution, the State is bound to see that all her children are duly educated under it in the duties of citizenship, that they may thereby become better able to enjoy and perpetuate our popular institutions.

6. We recognize that as the true policy of government which shall harmonize all the diversified interests and industries necessarily existing in a country of such vast extent as ours, and as this can be done only by directing legislation so as to secure just protection and reward to every branch of industry, we are in favor of giving precedence to those measures which shall recognize agricultural, mining, manufacturing and mechanical pursuits as entitled to the amplest protection and fullest development; of putting a stop to large grants of the public domain to railroad corporations and reserving it for settlement and cultivation; of improving the navigation of our great inland rivers; of securing cheap transportation and profitable markets for the products of agricultural and manufacturing labor; of encouraging such manufactures as shall bring the producer and consumer in the neighborhood of each other, and thus to establish mutual relations between them and those engaged in commerce and transportation; of properly adjusting the relations between capital and labor in order that each may receive a just and equitable share of the profits, and of holding those in the possession or corporate wealth of privileges in strict conformity to the law, so that through combined influences people of varied pursuits may be united together in the common purpose of preserving the honor of the nation, and developing the immense resources of every section of the Union, and of advancing the social and mutual prosperity of all its industrial and laboring classes.

7. The paralysis which has fallen upon the manufacturing industry of the country, within the past year, is a fresh evidence of the necessity of that Protection to our manufacturing interests for which the Republicans of Pennsylvania have always fought. The reduction of the Tariff, accompanied as it was by largely increased importations, not only helped to bring on the panic, but has rendered recovery from it more difficult as well as lamentably slow.

8. The attempt made, just prior to the adjournment of Congress, to establish Free Trade through the agency of a Reciprocity Treaty with Canada, demands the severest condemnation. It was an effort to accomplish through treaty-making power alone that which belongs properly and of right to the popular branch of the government, and to put redress out of the people's reach for twenty-one years to come. The control over the subject of the national revenue was placed by the Constitution in the hands of the immediate representatives of the people, and we protest against any scheme to take it out of their hands by means of a treaty which the people cannot abrogate or repeal.

9. The frantic efforts now making by the Democratic party to bring on a war of races in the South, with the design of depriving a portion of its citizens of the rights which belong to them, show that the mission of the Republican party has not ended, and that its further continuance is necessary to secure equality to every citizen the rights which belong to all.

10. Emancipation and enfranchisement having been secured by the adoption of the thirteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Constitution of the United States and by the necessary legislation for their enforcement, and equality of civil rights having been guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment, it is the imperative duty of Congress to see that such guaranty is enforced by appropriate statutes.

11. The establishment of the National bank system having secured to the people of the entire nation the best system of bank currency ever before offered to them, the privileges of that system should be no longer confined to a privileged class, but should be free to all, under general and equal laws, the aggregate volume of the currency to be regulated by the necessities of the people and the recognized basis of specie.

12. We reaffirm the declaration of the National Republican Convention of 1872 in favor of a return to specie payments at the earliest practicable day.

13. That the Republican party continue to remember with gratitude the soldiers and sailors of the Republic for the patriotism, courage and self-sacrifice with which they gave themselves to the preservation of the country in the late civil war.

14. That entertaining the fullest confidence in the high personal integrity, ability and statesmanship of Governor John F. Hartranft, we unhesitatingly present him to our Republican friends throughout the Union as a candidate for nomination to the Presidency in 1876. His blameless and exalted character, as a man, his self-sacrifice with which they gave themselves to the preservation of the country in the late civil war, his patriotism, his private and public life, and his splendid record as a soldier, all commend him to enthusiastic and hearty support for a position which he is so well qualified to adorn.

15. That the General Government having determined that the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence shall be celebrated in the Metropolis of Pennsylvania, it becomes the duty of our Representatives in Congress and the Legislature to give their earnest support to such measures as will tend to the success of that great event; and we call upon the people of the Commonwealth to emulate each other in displaying the products of their industry and the resources of our State.

16. That the candidate this day nominated, in conjunction with the President of this Convention, be authorized to appoint the State Committee, and that the committee consist of two from each Senatorial district in Philadelphia and Allegheny counties, two each from Chester, Montgomery, Berks, Lancaster, Dauphin, Luzerne and Schuylkill, and one from each of the other counties.

Hon. O. J. Dickey made a strong speech advocating the fourteenth resolution, the reading of which was received with vehement applause. Gen. Kountz, of Somerset, spoke against it, as a matter of policy, and moved to strike it out; but the feeling of the Convention was overwhelmingly in favor of it, and Gen. Kountz's motion was voted down. The platform was then adopted by a rousing vote.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Convention adjourned about 7 P. M. The feeling at the close was hopeful and enthusiastic, and the members separated in good humor and generally satisfied with the situation.

LIST OF DELEGATES.

The following is a complete list of delegates to the Convention:

SENATORIAL DELEGATES.

1st. Captain H. L. Taggart, Philadelphia Sunday *Times*.
2d. Wm. B. Smith, Philadelphia.
3d. Thos. J. Smith, Philadelphia.
4th. Hon. James Newell, West Philadelphia.
5th. Thos. H. Kemble, Philadelphia.
6th. Gen. H. H. Bingham, Philadelphia.
7th. Chas. C. Corcoran, Philadelphia.
8th. John Thompson, Philadelphia.
9th. R. Jones Brooke, Chester.
10th. George Lear.
11th. Henry S. Eckert, Reading.
12th. M. H. Richards, Pottstown.
13th. Thomas A. McNeil.
14th. Alexander Craig.
15th. William Calder, Harrisburg.
16th. Hon. James S. Biery, Allentown.
17th. Colonel J. P. S. Gobin, Lebanon.
18th. Major H. J. Reeder, Easton.
19th. Hon. W. B. Waddell, West Chester.
20th. J. D. Lacken.
21st. Samuel Hoyt, Kingston.
22d. S. W. Hudson.
23d. Colonel S. W. Alvord, Bradford *Reporter*, Towanda.
24th. DeWitt Bodine, Hughesville, Lycoming county.
25th. Lucius Rogers.
26th. B. B. Eldred.
27th. J. R. Orwig, Mifflinburg.
28th. James E. Wells, Wellsville, York county.
29th. Captain James K. Helms, Schuylkill Haven, Schuylkill county.
30th. John Parker, *Mahanoy Valley Record*, Mahanoy City.
31st. W. M. Allison, Mifflintown.
32d. Abram Whitmer, Carlisle.
33d. S. T. Brown.
34th. E. P. McCormick, Lock Haven.
35th. D. M. Jones, Ebensburg.
36th. T. Hooper, Somerset.
37th. A. P. Reichold.
38th. E. D. Lawson.
39th. Hon. J. B. McAfee, *Herald and Tribune*, Greensburg.
40th. Charles S. Seaton, Uniontown.
41st. Hon. John M. Thompson, Butler.
42d. Peter Walters, Allegheny.
43d. Thos. S. Mitchell, Pittsburgh.
44th. Hon. Russell Errett, Pittsburgh.
45th. C. L. Magee, Pittsburgh.
46th. John C. Boyle, New Brighton, Beaver county.
47th. Hon. Geo. W. McCracken, New Castle.
48th. W. W. Wilbur, Warren.
49th. S. B. Benson, Waterford, Erie county.
50th. Col. C. W. H. Beisiger, *Republican*, Meadville.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

Allegheny County—Theo. Mayer, Jas. Marshall, Hugh Renwick, Abm. Winders, Dr. Gilmore, Robt. Snodgrass, Jas. Woodwell, Adam Wenver, Hon. George H. Anderson, John M. Schaffer, R. S. P. McCall, R. E. Stewart, S. F. Fulton and Wm. Coates.

Adams—Jas. Hersh and J. A. Kitzmiller, Gettysburg.

Armstrong—Dr. T. H. Allison and A. G. Henry, Kittanning.

Beaver—H. C. Patterson, Beaver Falls; Hon. J. A. Rutan, Beaver.

Bedford—Major D. W. Mullin and Hon. S. L. Russel, Bedford.

Blair—Hon. Sam. McCamant, Tyrone; D. Orr Alexander, Altoona.

Bradford—Geo. B. Davidson, E. Smithfield; Wm. T. Davis, Towanda; Hon. John Passmore, Rome.

Bucks—E. H. Worstall, Newton; H. T. Darlington, *Intelligencer*, Doylestown; Edward Baker, Bristol.

Butler—A. S. Cadwallader, Yardleyville.

Berks—Cyrus T. Fox, Capt. Geo. W. Grant and Jacob K. Sierrett, Reading; John B. Hoffman, Bromleysville; Dr. John S. Tryon, Petersburg; Henry C. Hain, Oley.

Buffer—Capt. W. H. Timblin, Amos Lusk, Buffer.

Cambria—Hon. Samuel Henry, Ebensburg; Geo. T. Swank, Johnstown.

Cameron—C. B. Goodin, Emporium.

Carbon—Gen. Wm. Lilly, E. M. Boyle.

Centre—S. Dunlap Gray, Jas. H. Rankin, Bellefonte.

Chester—Capt. R. T. Cornwall, West Chester; Hon. P. G. Carey, Phœnixville; Major W. T. Fulton, Oxford; Capt. W. Wayne, Eastown.

Clarion—P. C. Wilson, Harry Derousse.

Clearfield—W. J. Arnold, Curwensville.

Clinton—Geo. D. Bowman, Lock Haven.

Columbia—D. A. Beckley, *Republican*, Bloomsburg; Hon. A. C. Smith, Bloomsburg.

Crawford—J. G. Brown, Hartstown; George A. Cleaver, Titusville; Major D. V. Derrickson, Meadville; E. O. Davis, Sagerstown.

Cumberland—Dr. W. D. Hays, Capt. J. A. Swartz.

Dauphin—William W. Jennings, Daniel Kendig, S. S. Bowman.

Delaware—William Ward, Hon. Thomas V. Cooper.

Elk—I. H. Hagerty.

Erie—Col. A. B. Force, Erie; A. W. Hays, Wattsburgh; M. H. Dunn, Union City; H. L. Millard, Lockport.

Fayette—Col. Bailey, L. Dushone.

Forest—M. W. Tate.

Franklin—Col. Jos. Davidson, Greencastle; Jere. Cook, Chambersburg; Wm. Weidner, Orrstown.

Fulton—J. Z. Over, *Republican*, McConnellsburg.

Greene—Capt. J. B. Donley, Waynesburg.

Huntingdon—A. R. Durborrow, *Journal*, Huntingdon; H. Clay Marshall, Mt. Union.

Indiana—Jno. G. Alexander, Blairsville; W. N. Proudfoot.

Jefferson—Capt. A. J. Monks, Brookville.

Juniata—B. F. Schriver, Mifflintown.

Lancaster—O. J. Dickey, Franklin Paxon, J. W. Johnson, S. M. Friday, J. C. Muhlenburg, D. L. Hamaker.

Lawrence—Hon. A. P. Moore, New Wilmington; John Sword, Cross Cut P. O.

Lebanon—George W. Douges, Meyerstown; George F. Melly, Jonestown.

Lehigh—John L. Hoffman, Allentown; Robt. Levan, Fogelsville; Jonathan Reichard, Allentown.

Lycoming—Hon. Theo. C. Hill, Williamsport; Col. L. G. Huling, Williamsport; Capt. P. D. Bricker, Jersey Shore.

Luzerne—Hon. Isaac P. Hand, Wilkesbarre; W. W. De Witt, White Haven; W. A. M. Getzy, Hazleton; E. F. Houser, Pittston; Col. C. K. Campbell, Pittston; Col. E. N. Willard and A. H. Stevens, Scranton; Boyle Reynolds, Carbondale; Benj. Saylor, Franklin.

McKean—D. M. Barborn, Smithport.

Mercer—David Robinson, Sharon; C. W. Ray, Harry Watson, Greenville.

Mifflin—J. M. Brown, Lewistown.

Monroe—Theodore Schoch.

Montgomery—Morgan M. Wills, Norristown; Robert Gray, Cheltenham; Chas. Kugler, Lower Merion; Dr. W. F. Robinson, Hatborough; Bullock, Cooper, Hatboro.

Montour—Col. A. J. Erick, Danville.

Northampton—Wm. Mull, and Howell Easton, Robt. Feysert, Bethlehem; Edward D. Kelley.

Northumberland—Col. R. M. Frick, Milton. Col. Alex. Caldwell, Shamokin.

Perry—John D. Cree, Landisburg.

PHILADELPHIA.

1st District,	Martin Slack, Ed. Logue.	
2d	"	F. Hubbell, H. W. Mitchell.
3d	"	Wm. F. Anderson.
4th	"	J. S. Duran.
5th	"	W. W. Lyle.
6th	"	T. C. Cooper.
7th	"	Thos. Wolfe, Wm. H. Patterson.
8th	"	Col. Chas. S. Greene
9th	"	C. H. Williamson.
10th	"	And. Alexander.
11th	"	Jas. T. Neal.
12th	"	W. E. Littleton.
13th	"	David T. Smith.
14th	"	Jacob Wildemore.
15th	"	Hon. Daniel Daniels, Charles N. Mann, Jonathan Brock.
16th	"	David Craig.
17th	"	Thomas J. Spence.
18th	"	A. Hogan, J. Sidebotham.
19th	"	David Martin, Henry Smith Adam Albright.
20th	"	James McManes, Samuel Strock.
21st	"	Wm. J. Donahue.
22d	"	Alexander P. Keyser.
23d	"	J. Emory Byram.
24th	"	Samuel Jamison.
25th	"	Peter Gould.
26th	"	Hon. E. Biles, Jos. McKinney.
27th	"	W. Elwood Rowan.
28th	"	Hon. W. B. Mann.

Pike—Edgar Pitcher.

Potter.—C. S. Jones, Coudersport.

Schuylkill.—I. Z. Solenberg, Pottsville; Jos. G. Gaeg, New Castle.

Daniel R. Miller, Pinegrove; John Cather, Shenandoah.

Somerset—Hon. E. Bilger, Jos. McKinney. Jos. Holsatia, from Hamburg.

Susquehanna—H. F. Beardslee, Brooklyn. D. C. Aney, New Milford.

Tioga—Hon. B. B. Strang, Westfield. Jno. I. Mitchell, Wellsboro'.

Union—Dr. Levi Rook, Winfield.

Venango—Hon. J. S. McCalmont, Franklin; J. G. Ogden, Oil City; D. D. Moriarty, Emlenton.

Warren—Fred. Hooker, Warren.

Washington—Hon. G. V. Lawrence, Monongahela City; Hon. John Hall, Washington; E. L. Christman.

Wayne—H. M. Seeler, Honesdale; J. E. Walker, Honesdale.

Westmoreland—J. B. Cunningham, Rostraver; J. C. Snodgrass, Greensburg; D. F. Healy, Belmont.

Wyoming—H. C. Bardwell, Tunkhannock.

York—Capt. Galvin S. Budding, Wrightsville; Christopher Coulter, Shrewsbury; J. S. McNair, York; W. W. Fantun, Peachbottom.

OHIO.

LATER RETURNS OF THE ELECTION.

Ashland County.

ASHLAND, August 19.—Ashland county, official, gives 2,057 majority against the Constitution, 1,973 against Minority Representation, 2,653, against Railroad Aid and 415 against License.

Crawford County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUCYRUS, O., August 19, 1874.

Crawford county, official, gives majorities as follows: Against the new Constitution, 1,176; for License, 1,822; against Minority Representation, 1,290; against Railroad Aid, 2,818.

Franklin County.

COLUMBUS, August 19.—The complete vote of the city of Columbus shows 336 majority for the Constitution and 906 majority for License. Twelve townships of the county show a majority of 1,320 votes against the Constitution, and 640 majority against License.

Hamilton County.

CINCINNATI, O., August 19.—The majority for the Constitution in Cincinnati was 5,703; majority for License 10,904.

In addition to those telegraphed last night, twenty-three other towns and townships in the southwestern portion of the State gave 2,806 majority against the Constitution, and 932 majority for License. The majority against the Constitution in the State is variously estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000.

Jefferson County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, O., August 19, 1874.

The complete vote in Jefferson county makes the majority against the new Constitution 3,003; against License 1,363. The majority for License in this city is but 34, not 57 as reported yesterday. The special election in the Second ward, to fill a vacancy in the City Council, resulted in the election of Edward Winning, the Democratic and License candidate.

Richland County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., August 19, 1874.

Richland county, official, gives 2,040 majority against the Constitution and 420 against License.

Stark County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., August 19, 1874.

The official majority of Stark county against the new Constitution is 1,463; for License 1,066.

Wyandot County.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UPPER SANDUSKY, O., August 19, 1874.

Wyandot county, official, gives 1,928 majority against the new Constitution and 72 majority in favor of License.

FORT WAYNE.

Charges of Fraud Against the Commissioners and Auditor.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., August 19, 1874.

A big suit has been commenced to-day by Wm. R. Nelson against the Board of County Commissioners. He charges them with fraud in letting out bridge contracts, and the Auditor is charged with being implicated. Nelson made the lowest bid for the bridge across the Maumee river, but the contract was let to the Canton Bridge Company, although their bid was much higher. It will make a lucrative suit for the lawyers.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

Attempted Rape—The Villain Caught and Jailed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DELPHOS, O., August 19, 1874.

An unknown loafer, who has been around town for the last two weeks, attempted to rape Mrs. Christian Palmer while on her way from town to her home, about a mile west, on the railroad. The man followed her out of town and attacked her when at a safe distance. Her screams attracted the attention of a gang of section men, who caught the villain and delivered him to the authorities. He is now in jail awaiting trial.

Postmaster of Reynolds, Indiana, Arrested for Embezzlement.

OSWEGO, KANSAS, August 19.—Jewett, the Postmaster of Reynolds, Ind., was arrested to-day, near Chetapa, by a special agent from Indiana, on a charge of embezzlement. He will be taken to Indianapolis.

Bold Daylight Robbery at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., August 19.—To-day four men went into F. S. Pease's oil establishment, and, while some of them engaged the attention of those in attendance, one entered the private office and abstracted from a desk drawer a pocket book containing Erie Railway pass No. 478, for 40,770 75, payable at the Second National Bank of New York city; two acceptances of the Canada Southern Railway for $2,217 78 and $2,000 respectively, payable at H. W. Burt's banking house, Buffalo. Payment has been stopped.

Duel in Louisiana—Both Parties Killed.

NEW ORLEANS, August 19.—The reported duel in St. James Parish, yesterday, between Dr. Charles Gray and Deputy Sheriff Richards, has confirmed. They fought with revolvers at a distance of fifteen paces. Both fell at the third fire and expired in a few minutes.

Fishy Confession of a Dying Rough.

ST. LOUIS, August 19.—John T. Morris, Deputy Sheriff of Collins county, Texas, writes a letter to the *Evening Dispatch*, stating that he had killed a notorious character, named James H. Reed, in Lamar county, Texas, on the 6th of August. Before dying, Reed stated that he was the leader of a band that committed the Iowa and Gad's Hill train robbery and the St. Genevieve, Missouri, bank robbery. He also asserted that he robbed the Hot Springs, Arkansas, and Austin, Texas, stages, and had committed similar robberies in Arizona, Nevada and Oregon. He would not give the names of any of his associates, but declared positively that neither Arthur McCoy nor the younger of the James brothers had anything to do with these robberies.

Arrest for Polygamy in Salt Lake.

SALT LAKE, August 19.—Apstin Shipp was arrested at Beaver, Utah, to-day, and held to bail to appear before the United States Commissioner on the 21st inst., on a charge of polygamy.

CINCINNATI.

Instructions to Delegates to National Pork Packers' Convention at Louisville.

CINCINNATI, August 19.—The Cincinnati Pork Packers' Association, to-day, by resolution, directed their delegates to favor the present rules of the Association at the Louisville Convention, but to explicitly state that the Cincinnati Association favors uniform rules of packing throughout the country, but will abide by any rules adopted by the National Association.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day,—For the Middle States, lower barometer, rising temperature, winds veering to the southeast and northwest, and cloudy weather. For the Ohio Valley, slight changes of barometer and temperature, winds veering to the westerly, and partly cloudy weather.

The negro troubles at Ridge Spring, Georgia, are quieting down.

Governor General Dufferin and suite, of Canada, arrived in Detroit yesterday.

The American cricketers beat the Canadians at Halifax, yesterday, by 31 runs.

State Treasurer Raines, of New York, resumed the functions of his office yesterday.

The President has signed the commission of John Hopley, as postmaster at Bucyrus, Ohio.

The following steamers have arrived at New York: Bothnia (with Postmaster Jewell on board); California, from Glasgow; Canada and Algeria, from Liverpool; and Holsatia, from Hamburg.

The loss by the flood at Austin, Nevada, will amount to over $100,000. The people were warned in time by a messenger on horseback, and escaped to the hill. The deluge was about ten feet deep as it rushed down the canon. No lives were lost.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. JENKINS.

SECOND EDITION.

The Beecher Business

Moulton's Statement to be Published Saturday Morning.

The Committee to Report on Friday.

The Lawyers on Both Sides Make Their Entrance for a New Act.

Tilton and Moulton in Close Consultation Yesterday.

MOULTON'S STATEMENT ON SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, August 19.—The *Argus* today reports Moulton as speaking as follows:

"All the world now knows that my honor has been impugned, and I shall publish my statement in full exactly as it was written at first. It is already in a printer's hands."

He said his printer had promised him that everything should be ready in time for the statement to appear in the morning and evening journals of Saturday next.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT TO-MOROW NIGHT.

The prospect of a report from the Investigating Committee on Friday evening is so good, that the trustees have directed the large church to be made ready for use in case the lecture-room proves inadequate to accommodate the large number who doubtless will desire to be present. Nothing but now unforseen circumstances will prevent the report being made at that time.

TO THE COURTS WITH IT.

The following letter was addressed by Tilton's attorneys to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on Monday, the 17th inst.:

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher:

SIR—We have been retained by Theodore Tilton to commence suit against you. Will you please indicate the attorney who is authorized to appear in your behalf, so that we may serve papers upon him. Yours, &c.

MORRIS & PEARSALL.

To the foregoing communication Shearman and Sterling, attorneys of record for Beecher, this morning made the following reply:

Messrs. Morris & Pearsall:

GENTLEMEN—Understanding that you contemplate the commencement of an action at law on behalf of Theodore Tilton against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, we beg to inform you that we are authorized to appear for Mr. Beecher in all legal proceedings, and that we request, in his name, the immediate service of papers upon us either at our office or, if service can be made before 11 A. M., at No. 51 Hicks street, Brooklyn.

Your obedient servants,

SHEARMAN & STERLING.

A SIGNIFICANT CONSULTATION.

Tilton and Moulton were in consultation a long time to-day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 19, 1874.

REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

The National Bank Redemption Agency of the Treasury Department has about one million dollars in National Bank notes assorted and prepared for delivery to the Comptroller of Currency.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT.

Misunderstandiug Between the Whites and Blacks in Arkansas---One Boy Killed to Date.

MEMPHIS, August 10.—Passengers by the Thompson Dean report intense excitement and fears of a conflict between the whites and blacks at Bernard, or old Grand Lake landing, in Chicot county, Ark. The trouble originated by the killing of a white boy by a negro some days since. The latter took refuge in the cane-brake after killing the boy, and was pursued by a party of men and captured, and while being conveyed to jail escaped. Several shots were fired at Palmer as he disappeared in the cane. Some days afterwards some negroes found his body in the woods and charged that he had been killed by his white captors and the body concealed. This story spread among the negroes, who, it is said, threaten to kill six white men in revenge. When the steamer Thompson Dean passed, whites and blacks were both arming, and it was feared that serious trouble would ensue. Numbers of women and children left Bernard on the Dean and came to Greenville for safety.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA FIGHT.

Georgetown Still Under Great Excitement ---Moses Calls for Colored Militia, Who do Not Respond.

CHARLESTON, S. C., August 19.—Advices from Georgetown represent that the town is still crowded with negroes and colored militia guarding the jail. The commander of the revenue cutter which was recently sent to Georgetown, sent a letter to the Collector of this port to-day stating that the cutter would protect the property of the United States, but that there was not an adequate force to protect the property or lives of the citizens. An order was received here from Governor Moses, to-day, for one company of colored militia to be ready to go to Georgetown to-morrow. The militia were summoned, but only twelve reported, and they were sent out to arrest the defaulters. The Adjutant General of the State failed to arrive to take command, and that the troops were dismissed.

VAN WERT, OHIO.

Horse Fair and Races To-Day---Serious Fracas in a Billiard Saloon.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

VAN WERT, O., August 19, 1874.

The horse fair and races commence to-morrow afternoon, on the park race course. The most noted horses entered are Sleepy Frank, of Bluffton, Ind., (trotter); Billy Conover, of Columbus, (pacer); Cowboy Picker, of Cincinnati (pacer); Lucky, of Wabash (pacer); Hoosier Tom, of Wabash (pacer), and Warrior of Wapakonetta (trotter). The purses are all large. The races will be well attended from abroad.

Last night two young men got into a quarrel in a billiard saloon when one, named Brown, struck the other named Henson, over the head with the butt-end of his cue, knocking him senseless. Brown is under arrest.

NEW CASTLE, PA.

The Neshannock Base Ball Club Invincible.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW CASTLE, PA., August 19, 1874.

The match game of base ball this afternoon, between the Keystone club, of Erie, and the Neshannocks, of this city, resulted in another victory for the Neshannocks by a score of twenty-three to thirteen.

WASHINGTON, PA.

Laying of Corner-Stone of Methodist--- Church.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., August 19, 1874.

The corner-stone of a Methodist Church was laid to-day, in presence of a large crowd and with appropriate exercises. A special train was run on the Chartiers road.

CASUALTIES.

Three Men from Rochester, Pa., Drowned in the Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

POMEROY, O., August 19, 1874.

Three men in a skiff from Rochester, Pa., were run over by the tow boat J. S. Neil, last night, and drowned.

Accident at the New Blairsville Bridge.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BLAIRSVILLE, PA., August 19, 1874.

A derrick used for hoisting stone on the pier of the new bridge fell to-day, owing to a guy chain breaking. A number of Ohio.

The following steamers have arrived at New York: Bothnia (with Postmaster Jewell on board); California, from Glasgow; Canada and Algeria, from Liverpool; and Holsatia, from Hamburg.

The loss by the flood at Austin, Nevada, will amount to over $100,000. The people were warned in time by a messenger on horseback, and escaped to the hill. The deluge was about ten feet deep as it rushed down the canon. No lives were lost.

Inducements for Cash.

Twenty-five cents per barrel on *Flour* and one per cent. discount on *Sugars, Roast Coffees, Syrups, Tobaccos, Cheese*, and all kinds of *Groceries*, if paid within ten days from date of bills, at the *Checkered Front*. T. C. JENKINS.

TENNESSEE.

Democratic State Convention.

Some Good Old Bourbon Uncorked.

Repudiation of the National Debt and Death to the Negro.

Hon. James D. Porter Nominated for Governor after Fourteen Ballots.

NASHVILLE, August 19.—The Democratic and Conservative Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Governor assembled in the Representatives' hall at eleven o'clock this morning and was called to order by Colonel John C. Burch, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee. Hon. T. Nixon Vandike was unanimously elected temporary Chairman, and Thos. H. Baker, of Weakley, temporary Secretary. On motion, the temporary Chairman appointed a committee of one from each Congressional district on permanent organization. The committee reported the name of Hon. Gus. A. Henry, of Montgomery, for permanent President, and T. B. Kirby, of Hamilton, as Secretary; also one Vice President from each Congressional district. The report was unanimously adopted. The President was then conducted to the chair and addressed the Convention for over an hour upon the political questions of the day, both State and national, taking strong and conservative ground against everything smacking of repudiation of either State or national obligations and advocating sufficient taxes to meet the indebtedness of the State and the most economical administration of her government. A committee of one from each Congressional district, and two from the State at large was appointed on platform and resolutions, with L. D. Myers, of Maury, as chairman.

The Convention adjourned from 1 to 3 P. M. on reassembling, a resolution requiring two-thirds of the votes cast necessary to a choice, was almost unanimously adopted. While waiting for a report from the committee on Platform and Resolutions, the Convention was addressed by ex-Governor Harris, General Bate and John F. House.

Hon. S. D. Myers, chairman of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions, then presented the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

THE PLATFORM.

The representatives of the Democratic and Conservative party of Tennessee, in Convention assembled, most cordially invite all good and true men who desire to increase the prosperity of the people of the State and preserve her honor untarnished, to unite with us in carrying out the following principles, to wit:

First—That all honest labor should be protected and receive its just reward.

Second—That the burdens of government should be borne by the whole property of the country. That all assessments of taxes should be equal and just and no improper discrimination should be made against any species of property.

Third—That we favor a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States, and insist that no power should be exercised by the General Government that is not clearly delegated or clearly implied in the necessary exercise of the power so delegated.

Fourth—That we oppose all monopolies, rings and combinations formed for the oppression of the people. That we are for the abolition of all useless and unnecessary offices; for the proper reduction of all excessive salaries; for the most rigid economy in the administration of the State government; for all necessary reforms in the law so as to make its execution speedy, just and certain. That we will hold collectors of revenue to a strict accountability in the collection and appropriation of said revenue. That we deplore the existence of all indebtedness, Federal, State, county and municipal, and demand that no more tax shall be levied upon the people than shall be found to be especially necessary for the support of the State government administered on principles of the most rigid economy and for the payment of its just debts and obligations and the preservation of its credit and honor untarnished, and are therefore opposed to an increase of taxation.

Fifth—That we favor the abolition of the present odious National banking system and the payment of the bonds of the government by the issuance of its non-bearing interest notes, according to the contract expressed and implied at the time of the creation of such obligations, and a repeal of the present oppressive Federal tari

The Commercial.

THURSSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1874.

IT REALLY begins to look as though we should not hear of any criminal suit on TILTON'S part.

"THE function of leaders is to lead, is it not?"—*New York World.*

Certainly; which faction of the divided Democracy do you propose to follow?

SO, THEN, it is definitely settled that President GRANT will not run for a third term. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* announces that he will do so provided "he has any satisfactory assurances of success."

THE New York *Tribune* refers to the "thieves carnival which the next session of Congress is expected to develop." The *Tribune* hopes and labors for the election of a Democratic Congress, you see.

CHICAGO papers state that there is a slight increase in that monetary center in the orders from the country for currency, and they look upon it as the first ripple of the returning tide of activity in financial matters.

AN EXPENSIVE experiment, for an unsuccessful one—that of the new Ohio Constitution. It cost the people of the State some two hundred thousand dollars to frame it, and then they, refused to take it to their hearts. "Be sure you are off with the old love before you are on with the new."

THE assassin spirit of the rebel Democracy of Louisiana is every day becoming more open and defiant. Their papers are now "flinging warning" Republicans that it is their "deliberate and unalterable intention" to carry the State election this fall, and that if their opponents attempt the exercise of their common political rights "they must take the consequences." This means organized murder.

WHAT in the world do the people of Ireland expect to gain by the election of JOHN MITCHELL to the English Parliament? He is not worth a thousandth part of the enthusiasm they are expending upon him. His election would be the merest farce, the chances being ninety-nine to a hundred that the House of Commons would refuse to receive him, on the ground that he is an escaped convict. Moreover, the American citizenship which it is understood he claims would of itself alone prevent him from occupying a seat in the British Parliament.

THE leading "anti-monopoly" county of Iowa is Johnson county, yet its medical society has just shown the evil and narrow tendency of its principles by proscribing women from membership. A woman of noble character and thorough medical culture, was last week presented for membership and rejected, and to make the rejection doubly sure, and to cut off all future possible hope of progression, the society amended its constitution so as to make it read, "The members of this association shall consist of white male physicians." This is Democracy run to seed. "Anti-monopoly," forsooth!

THE commercial rivalry which has of late years sprung up among the leading cities of our Eastern coast is inuring largely, and in a variety of ways, to the benefit of Philadelphia. The New York correspondent of the *Ledger*, an unusually painstaking and intelligent news-gatherer, writes to his paper that no inconsiderable proportion of the jobbing trade in dry goods has this season gone to the Quaker City, the cheaper rents and generally more economical mode of doing business there enabling buyers to purchase at an advantage. These, at least, he says, are the opinions of some of the most prominent men in the business, and of their correctness there would seem to be no reason to doubt.

ALTHOUGH it is nearly three months to the Massachusetts election, great interest pervades the State respecting the issues to be settled at that time. Not in ten years has there been so much feeling manifested in regard to nominations as now, while the recent injection of the cheap transportation question into the politics of the State by a party representing merchants and capitalists of respectability, promises to give additional zest and importance to the campaign. General BUTLER has finally concluded to run for Congress in the Essex district, again. A show of opposition will be made against him, but it is not likely that it will amount to much. The fact is, that BUTLER'S aggressive spirit will not permit him to lead a quiet life. He is the phenomenon of Ray State politics.

THE New York *Commercial Advertiser* is an unusually well-informed journal; but when it characterizes as a Democrat the "young colored man, LEE," formerly in the employ of Governor MOSES, of South Carolina, "who has turned upon his patron and wants the Governor dropped," it blunders in the strangest manner imaginable. The "young man" in question is the Speaker of the lower branch of the General Assembly, a sincere and earnest Republican, a sound and vigorous thinker, with a genius for the welfare of his State, and a hearty detestation of political hypocrisy and shams. There is no more likelihood that he will ever become "a Democratic member of Congress," or a candidate, for that matter, than there is that MOSES will ever slough off the vices, personal and otherwise, which have made his name a stench in the nostrils of all decent people.

A SHORT time ago we called attention to the important fact that the appropriations of the last Congress for the year 1874-5 were $155,030,000, against $172,290,000 the previous year, showing a decrease of over nineteen millions of dollars, and illustrating the prompt response of a Republican Congress to the popular demand for economy. Yet now comes a leading "independent" paper of New England, sneering at the statement as a "campaign document," and mockingly expressing the hope that the later tracts of the compiler "will be more reliable than his first." The statement is official; it was prepared by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; and if the journal in question has any evidence to show that the figures have been cooked, let the same be produced without delay. If it cannot furnish this proof, let it remain silent for very shame's sake—as every cowardly slanderer by inuendo should be made to do.

THE principle of co-operation is making constant and rapid progress in England. The Secretary of the Miners' National Union has just issued an address to the lodges on strike in South Yorkshire and Derbyshire, in which, advising the men to accept a reduction of 10 per cent., and to arbitrate the 2½ per cent. additional claimed by the masters, he makes the following remarkable statement:

"Our remedy is this. Let our men resume work, keep off strikes and lock-outs, we are strong enough to obtain justice by the moral power of our association. We have an income large enough to purchase a colliery every year. In five years we shall be able to sink or purchase two every year, and in less than twenty years we can laugh at strikes and lock-outs, and 7/1 prices, and gross, and per centages, and the whole lot. In that time, the grand principle of co-operative industry will have become so strong, its principles will have taken such a deep hold of the minds of the people, and its benefits will have become so patent to all, that nothing can stop its onward march or prevent its spread among all trades in the country."

AN EASTERN paper says that the President's mails every day contain large numbers of letters from the South, asking if he will sign the Civil Rights bill if it is passed. It is not very likely—at least not unless he is prepared to recant the views expressed in the following extract from his last inaugural address. Here is what he then said:

"The effects of the late civil war have been to free the slave and make him a citizen. Yet he is not possessed of the civil rights which citizenship should carry with it. This is wrong, and should be corrected. To this correction I stand committed so far as Executive influence can avail. Social equality is not a subject to be legislated upon, nor shall I ask that anything be done to advance the social status of the colored man, except to give him a fair chance to develop what there is good in him. Give him access to schools, and when he travels let him feel assured that his conduct will regulate the treatment and fare he will receive."

This certainly, is explicit enough. Do these Southern recalcitrants imagine that he is going to eat his own words?

THE New York *Tribune* declares that "the political campaign this fall, so far as national politics goes, will turn largely on three or four points—the salary grab, the interference of the administration in Southern politics, financial legislation, the railroad question, and the extravagant appropriations." We hope it may prove so. With respect to the first issue the Republicans are much less deep in the mud than the Democracy are in the mire. As for the second, it is the settled policy of the party that there shall be no interference with the local affairs of the States except to maintain the public peace and preserve the purity of the ballot-box. With reference to the third issue, the Democracy are divided beyond the possibility of agreement. With regard to the fourth, it is incontrovertible that the Republican party stands out boldly as the friend of the producer, while the Democratic party is the close friend of the monopolist. As for the question of extravagant appropriations, the simple fact that Congress, at its last session, reduced the appropriations by more than nineteen millions of dollars, as compared with last year, will be apt to silence the cavilers beyond power of reply. By all means bring on your "points."

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

Elsewhere in this paper will be found a full report of the proceedings of the Republican State Convention, held at Harrisburg yesterday. Except as a matter of formality it is hardly necessary for us to say that the nominations made, and the platform of principles adopted, receive our hearty approval and support. The duty which the Convention was called upon to perform was of an important character, and it has been well and satisfactorily discharged. It was but natural that there should be some differences of opinion—such a state of things is always a healthy sign, rather than the reverse—but the will of the majority, deliberately recorded after the delegates had consulted together, with an anxious desire, as we have reason to believe was the case, to do nothing that would not redound to the advantage of Republican principles by insuring the success of the party, will, without any doubt, be cheerfully and promptly acquiesced in by the Republicans of the State at large. The men who have been selected as our standard bearers are honest, faithful, capable, and every way worthy of public confidence, while the platform on which they stand is in full sympathy with the best ideas and purposes of the age. A suggestive feature of the Convention was the enthusiasm with which the last resolution, presenting Governor HARTRANFT as the choice of the Republicans of the Keystone State of the Union for the Presidential nomination in 1876, was received. Standing now, as we do, almost on the threshold of the next Presidential canvass, the Republicans of Pennsylvania have a high duty to themselves and the country to perform. Now, then, for work. A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether.

NEQUID NIMIS.

When, a few days ago, denying the adaptation of a complete European university to present American conditions, we intended to foolish sneer at American civilization. In our statements on the subject, our object was to take due account of the familiar facts of American history and society. It is undoubtedly true, as we asserted, that a great university of the European model, established in this country forty or fifty years ago, would not and could not have produced such scientific and literary results here as the University of Berlin has produced in the same period in the capital of Prussia. But the assertion is neither a vilification of American civilization nor a denial of American pride for the cultivation of literature and the sciences. In order that a university with eminent professors, extensive libraries and abundant apparatus may produce its proper fruits, certain conditions external to the institution are indispensable. There must be students prepared by adequate elementary instruction to appreciate and take advantage of the opportunities laid before them. As a general rule students can be thus prepared only in schools of considerable age, presided over and taught by men of university training. Another element of preparation, so important as to be almost essential, is the prevalence of a certain intellectual tone in the community, implying a recognition of the worth of culture independently of its directly practical or useful products. Now, at least in a great part of the United States heretofore students have not had the advantage of such social stimulus, nor have they had access to schools in which a fundamentally sound training for advanced study could be acquired. American's of certain ancestry have indeed always been characterised by a most worthy respect for learning and its possessors. Even in this class, however, the ideal or standard by which they tested the treasure has been low. Utility as illustrated by success in practical life or in the professions was naturally the only standard by which plain, practical people in a new country were wont to measure the intellectual attainments of professional men. Hence in the oldest and best of American colleges, until quite recently, there was comparatively little striving on the part of students to do anything more than satisfy those moderate requirements of study and acquisition which their teachers and the professional men of their native villages deemed enough. And, as to very many of them it must be said, that, having been ill-prepared for college by the inexact and imperfect teaching of the academies, so styled, they could not, if inclined, do more in college than carry on those elementary studies which they had not mastered at the proper time. Therefore in the period to which we refer, the most completely furnished university would probably not have proved the nursery of more eminent or more useful men than were turned out by the actual colleges. People did not then feel the need of better graduates than the colleges produced; students for the most part lacked any elevated ideal of attainment, and as the result of both these causes, students in the colleges were unprepared for any higher teaching than they enjoyed.

It must not be forgotten, however, that there has never been a time when the American colleges have not graduated a considerable minority of good scholars. Most really studious youth usually, we suppose, early in their course make the discovery that, after all, whatever their outward advantages may be, their education depends upon themselves, upon their own industry and ability. As GIBBON said, every educated man has educated himself. Formerly these studious members of the American colleges, no doubt, often failed to derive much, or at least full advantage from the formal collegiate instruction, because professors qualified for their places felt bound to adapt their teaching to the ill schooled majority of their classes. But even in this respect the loss may not have been heavy, and heavy or trifling, the evil has been abolished in most colleges, and under present arrangements in respectable colleges, the most ambitious and laborious student receives the instruction suited to his stage of progress. Thus accommodated after having been rightly prepared for admission to college, a young man may most likely find in any of the well known colleges or universities all the advantages indispensable to the attainment of a good education. Now, as formerly, the student must educate himself, a truth which some people seem to forget in the passion with which they denounce the old colleges and in the zeal with which they agitate the establishment of an immense university with professors so numerous and machinery so vast and imposing as to throw all other schools into the shade of obscurity and contempt. Even persons unwilling to discourage any enterprise in behalf of so important an interest as education may reasonably listen with misgiving to projectors who attach so much significance to the mere extent and completeness of apparatus, where notoriously the students own agency must after all perform the essential part. Some of the most celebrated universities on the Continent of Europe during long periods of their history had not a single building belonging to them unless it might be a house to contain the library. It was the professors and the studious *esprit de corps* of the students that gave distinction to the institution, and so it must be in any case. Of these elements of celebrity and usefulness no aggregation of apparatus, no profusion of material and inanimate means and appliances can take the place as substitute. The eminence and multitude of professors even, while they may attract students, will not for long keep up the name of an institution by the distinction of its graduates, unless the instructors, besides being masters of their subjects, also possess the peculiar faculty of inspiring the enthusiasm of knowledge and culture in youthful minds.

Again, in view of the age at which young Americans in their eagerness to engage in their life pursuits seek to graduate, it is by no means certain that great multitudes of students can be educated together without injury to their intellectual training, and in a national university, of course, very large numbers would be assembled. In fact, the history of American colleges teaches a valuable lesson on this subject, if, as we have heard it asserted, the smaller institutions in proportion to the whole number graduated have turned out more eminently useful men than the larger. The difference may be referred to the careful supervision and attention to individual peculiarities on the part of instructors in the smaller colleges.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The negroes continue to migrate southward.

San Francisco designs establishing a school of design.

The withdrawal of circulation by national banks has almost ceased.

Absinthe is doing its fatal work with the *Courier-Journal*, and weak tea with "the oldest."

Governor Moses seems to be in a penitential frame, just now. It should read "penitentiary."

For the first time since the war Georgia will make enough corn this year to supply her people.

The Washington *Chronicle's* column of "District Gleanings" should be called spiral filings.

Timely Topics announces that he is paring down his heels. He should have begun upon his ears.

An Empire. There are still eighty millions of acres of public lands in Texas open to homestead settlers.

Fashionable glove-makers buy the skins of the dogs killed in New York. They are often worn by puppies.

The London press predicts a speedy war between Russia and China. Perhaps the wish is father to the thought.

Generally speaking, the heaviest part of the New York *World's* arguments consists in the paper they are printed on.

The New York merchants now have what the merchants of every large city should have—a legally appointed arbitrator.

Increase. In 1869 Nebraska raised 148,857 bushels of wheat. This year the yield will reach nearly four million bushels.

Hereafter all westward through freights from Eastern cities will be charged at the tariff rates, without rebate or allowance.

The area under tobacco cultivation in Kentucky this year, will be only thirteen per cent. of the acreage planted a year ago.

Lord Dufferin, Governor General of Canada, has ceased to suffer the hospitalities of Chicago, and is now enjoying those of Detroit.

Protecting an Indian village from the attack of his guides is a pleasant feature of Gen. Custar's ride among the Black Hills.

The Vermont Republicans are pecking away finely, and they expect to elect Judge Peck as Governor by a handsome majority.

He should have remembered Sir Boyle Roche's celebrated "bull"—"the best way to avoid danger is to meet it full in the face."

Even the fishes have their quarrels. In Silver Lake, Vermont, the pickerel and bull-heads are now in the midst of a furious civil war.

The New York *Tribune* is chiefly remarkable for the bitter cynicism it showers on all opinions which differ from or rebuke its own.

The New England trade has not yet purchased their fall goods, and commission houses generally report less activity there than in New York.

The general condition of business in Cincinnati is said by the *Gazette* to be more satisfactory than in any other city of prominence in the country.

The estimated amount of bacon, flour, etc., which will be imported to Georgia next year is $8,000,000 worth, or a falling off of $16,000,000 in two years.

The large rolling mills at Newport, Ky., which have a monthly pay-roll of $60,000, are to be removed to either Indianapolis or Charleston, West Virginia.

The London *Times* has reliable information to the effect that "New York is now agitated by certain charges of immorality against Mr. Beecher Stowe!"

Sensible. The railroad officials of Rhode Island have just decreed that locomotives shall no more be made to shriek except for signals of absolute danger.

Becoming Yankeized. Russia now has more than ten thousand miles of railroad, which has grown from only eight hundred and twenty-nine miles in 1857.

Cold pork. The Chicago pork packers will not be represented at the Louisville Convention, they feeling that the last Convention left them out in the cold.

The New York *Sun* says it has "a very debasing opinion of the Presidential office." We never knew that paper to have an opinion that was not debased.

Warming up. During the past few months a noticeable feature in the social life of the South has been frequent reunions of rebel regiments and brigades.

Now that Mont Cenis has been bored, there is to be a tunnel through Mont Blanc, so as to connect France with Italy without trespassing on Swiss territory.

In Boston, piles of newspapers enveloped for mailing are placed upon the tops of street letter-boxes, being collected by the carriers on their rounds for the letters.

We cannot escape ourselves. Don Platt, writing from Long Branch, says it is an hour and a half from New York, and only two minutes from the bottomless pit.

Still clamoring. Labrador now claims that fish-oil, and the products of fisheries should, under the Washington Treaty, be admitted to the United States free of duty.

A British medical authority says Prince Leopold, Queen Victoria's youngest son, suffers from an inherent thickness of blood. Her eldest son suffers from thickness of head.

The agricultural authorities of several States complain that the seeds and wheat furnished them by the Government Bureau of Agriculture are full of dirt and—what is worse—insects.

The railroad companies are now employing nearly fifty thousand less men than they were two years ago, and have abandoned the construction of thousands of miles of road.

PERSONAL.

Rev. O. B. True was married the other day in Connecticut. Hope he will.

The ex-rebel General D. H. Hill has been arrested for libel on account of certain comments in the *Southern Home* upon the presentment by the Grand Jury of York, South Carolina, against Lieutenant Beamer, of the regular army.

An Indian trader informs the St. Louis *Republican* that Santana is sick at Fort Sill. He has given up all ideas of fighting, and instead of being looked upon as formerly among one of the worst Indians on the Plains, he has calmed down spirit-broken into a serene old age.

Didn't think she had so much generosity in her. A recent London paper says: "Madame Christine Nilsson has handed over a cheque for £942 to the treasurer of the training school and home for nurses in connection with the Westminister hospital. In September next she will sing at a Norwich in behalf of the Jenny Lind infirmary."

It is surprising that the parties to and partisans of this unhappy affair who have had Mrs. Hooker, Mrs. Stanton, Miss Anthony, Tilton himself, and his family, all insane, at one time and another, have not discovered that Mr. Frank Moulton now has a brother in the insane asylum at Bloomingdale, a short distance out of New York city. Yet such is the fact.

It having been asserted that General Robert E. Lee advised the removal of General Joseph E. Johnston from the command of the Southern Army of the Tennessee in 1864, General Johnston has sent to General A. H. Colquitt, President of the Georgia Branch of the Southern Historical Society, a letter from Wade Hampton to correct the error. General Hampton positively asserts that General Lee was "unbiased in expressing, not only his regret at General Johnston's removal, but his entire confidence in him. It is also said he had urged the Secretary of War not to remove him, as no better officer could be found to take his place.

Says Barnum to the Boston interviewer: "Last year I visited the big towns with the circus. Next year I shall have two sets of tents and fixtures, two sets of men, and travel by railroad. It will cost from $6,000 to $7,000 per day to do so, but it shall be done. While the exhibition is going on in one locality my men will be engaged in the work of putting up the magnificent tent in another, and it will be only necessary to transport the performers and horses by railroad, leaving behind a force to take down the first tent and carry it further along the route ready to receive the exhibition again."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FETICH IN THEOLOGY; or, Doctrinalism Twin to Ritualism. By John Miller, Princeton, N. J. Published by Dodd & Mead, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, 198 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh.

To call this a remarkable book hardly expresses our idea of its merits. Critics, however, seem to differ widely, as to its merits. Leading journals of the strict Calvinistic school touch the book rather daintily, and seem to be more anxious about the great reputation of Dr. Hodge, than to consider the question at issue. We have not seen one satisfactory critique upon the book in any orthodox Presbyterian paper, and we have read several. This is strange to outsiders, as Dr. Hodge and Rev. Mr. Miller are Calvinists and Presbyterians, which makes the antagonism the more remarkable. Complaint is made against the severe style of the author, at times obscure, and as being more vigorous than elegant. His assaults upon the venderable doctor's views are very sharp and bitter, and display some venom which tends to weaken the force of his views. Able and influential journals of the Presbyterian-Congregational type, however, pronounce the book a "master piece of acute logic." We quote a few lines from one of these papers: Mr. Miller's "object is not merely to overthrow Dr. Hodge's system, but to put nobler and more fruitful ideas in its room. The real power of his work lies in this; that he makes constantly a sharp contrast between an ignoble and a noble way of thinking about God." The author in his preface informs us that "for thirty years he has been busy on a theory of ethics," and this work is an outgrowth of these studies, bearing upon Dr. Hodge's theology. He shows in ten propositions where the error of Dr. Hodge lies, as being outside of Calvinism itself, and which his system teaches, and that his views are not only untrue, but that they involve the denial of a moral personality of God, and thus becomes a Fetich, and his worship idolatry. The charges are ten in number, as follows: "The Rev. Charles Hodge, D. D., in his late work on *Systematic Theology*, teaches (1) that God has made everything for Himself, (2) that the will of God is the ground of moral obligation, (3) that the idea of God is innate, (4) that vindictory justice is a primordial attribute of God, (5) that God's highest end is to display His glory, (6) that the universe is not the best possible, (7) that preserving Providence explained as a continuous creation is unworthy of God, and makes Him responsible for sin, (8) that the helplessness of the sinner is not disinclination, (9) that saving faith is not of its essence moral, and (10) that Rationalism is an over use of Reason." Mr. Miller insists that Dr. Hodge has given a wrong construction to Calvinistic Theology, abhorrent to reason and contrary to the Sacred Scriptures. We have not attempted to give the points of difference between Dr. Hodge and Mr. Miller, but we think it unfair for papers sympathizing with Dr. Hodge's theology to dismiss in a summary manner Mr. Miller's book, with the charge that the style is clumsy, &c., without giving it a fair review. A leading paper in sympathy with Calvinistic theology thinks that the style of the book "is singularly powerful in its union of fire and self-control. The sentences are models of condensed energy." We shall look for a candid review in some of the ponderous periodicles of the *gist* of Dr. Hodge's theology and Mr. Miller's objections.

A LAWYER ABROAD: What to See and How to See. By Henry Day, of the Bar of New York. Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, 198 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh.

Much of the ground has been passed over by others, who have written in detail and well, of men and things in Europe and the East. The author, however, has given a freshness to old themes which lends new interest to the subject. It is not an ordinary book of travel, and the mere condensation of guide-books, but bears the evidence of candor and pains-taking, that are refreshing to the reader. Much valuable information has been gathered from missionaries on the ground, especially in the Holy Land and kindred places, which is reliable and of a satisfactory type to those interested in Protestant missions. The author's views are broad, liberal, and indicate much accuracy, doing justice to the questions incidentally referred to in his narrative. It is just the kind of a book of travel for any library, and should be welcome in every family circle.

LITTLE TRIX; or Grandmamma's Lessons. Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, 198 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh.

These lessons evince ripe judgment, and just what a winsome little girl in Scotland, named Trix, needed for her guidance. The tone of the book is elevated, and young people have in the name of good ancestry and the infinitely higher value of a useful and sweet spirited Christian life.

PRAYER, AND THE PRAYER GAUGE. By Rev. Mark Hopkins, D.D. Published by Dodd & Mead, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

This brief treatise is upon a difficult problem, at least, viewed in the light of certain scientific fulminations. The reasoning of the venerable doctor is clear, convincing and unanswerable, as to the view taken. We have definitions of certain terms, such as "natural," the "supernatural" and "the miraculous," which are interesting and instructive. The conclusion of the author is to the effect that we may very properly pray for relief from sickness and for rain, as well as for spiritual blessings. The difficulties suggested by Prof. Tyndall are explained in a very thorough and complete manner. The book deserves a wide sale, and will do good wherever it goes.

THE MIDDLE STATES: A Handbook for Travelers. 12mo., $2 00. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., 175 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

The plan of this excellent and convenient guide-book is the same as the European Hand-books of Carl Baedeker, the typography, binding, plans of cities, etc., resembling those of Baedeker, being compact and portable. It gives the chief cities and popular resorts of the Middle States, and their scenery and historic attractions; with the northern frontier from Niagara Falls to Montreal; also, Baltimore, Washington and Northern Virginia. It is a valuable manual, containing just the kind of information a traveler needs, and while some points are meager, yet not sufficiently so to mar its other excellent features. It ought to and will be highly valued by tourists, and the publishers have performed a work which entitles them to the gratitude of the traveling public.

SYRIAN HOME LIFE. Compiled by Rev. Isaac Riley, from materials furnished by Rev. H. H. Jessup, D.D., Beirut, Syria. Published by Dodd & Mead, New York. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

A volume of this character is opportune, as it gives information that must be prized by Bible students. It presents a picture of the houses, habits, customs, food, manners, dress, schools, courtship, weddings, &c., in Syria, and furnishes an account of the American missions there. The horrible massacre of Christians by fanatical Druzes in 1860 is graphically sketched. It is an excellent book for the Sunday school libraries of the country.

THE READING CLUB. THE READING CLUB AND HANDY SPEAKER. By Geo. M. Baker. Published by Lee & Shepard, Boston. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

These publications contain selections in prose and poetry, serious, humorous, pathetic, and dramatic, for readings and recitations. The series is to be continued, and we are assured by the editor that the selections will be fresh and present nothing that has been published before in any collection of readings. These books are bound neatly, and are very appropriate for the season.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. July, 1874. Published by James R. Osgood & Co., Boston.

The contents of this number present an array of scholarly articles, which is in keeping with the high position this quarterly holds in the literary world. 1. The Hanlin Yann; 2. The Platform of the New Party; 3. Darwinism and Language; 4. Julian Schmidt's History of French Literature; 5. The Currency Debate of 1873-74; 6. Critical Notices. These papers are varied, scholarly and exhaustive. Hon. C. F. Adams, Jr., is the writer of "The Currency Debate of 1873-74." We take pleasure in commending this able Review as being worthy of the patronage of all who desire a first-class quarterly.

MY MOTHER AND I. THE BEST OF HUSBANDS. TAKEN AT THE FLOOD. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by S. A. Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh. Paper covers.

"My Mother and I" by the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," &c., we have already commended as a charming love story. It is high toned and delightful reading. This edition, like the bound volume, is elegantly printed and illustrated. Mr. Payn, the author of "The Best of Husbands," has been awarded much praise for his late novel, "At Her Mercy," for its artistic taste in the plot and the presentation of the leading characters. We have not given this last creation of his pen a careful reading, but expect to realize the high expectations assumed by competent critics. Miss Braddon's last work, "Taken at the Flood," has been received variously by the reading public. Her works are widely read and exceedingly popular with many admirers of light fiction.

THE CONSCRIPT. An Historical Novel of the Days of the First Napoleon, and what passed in Europe from 1810 to 1814. By Alexander Dumas, author of "The Count of Monte Christo." Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. For sale by J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburgh.

Dumas' style, like Victor Hugo's, is peculiar, striking, dramatic. The sentences are pithy and expressive. Perhaps the chief excellence of this novel is the snatches of historical lore interwoven in the story. The period was a remarkable one, and relates to things that command the attention of the civilized world. So many are familiar with the style of Dumas and his wonderful power as a delineator of events, that but few words are necessary.

THE PERIOD OF THE REFORMATION, 1517 TO 1648. By Ludwig Hausser. Edited by Wilhelm Oncken, Professor of History at the University of Giessen. Translated by Mrs. G. Sturge. Published by Robert Carter & Brothers, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Penn street, Pittsburgh.

A work of this kind was needed, with facts such as are embodied in these lectures of the celebrated German historian, Professor Hausser, as they cover a remarkable period in the world's history, and one that is of profound importance to Evangelical Protestantism. We have here gathered the pith of the great reformation in different countries. It gives the condition of society and other causes in connection with the reformation of the sixteenth century. Students of religious history will richly prize the work, as it is an epitome of the very kind of information on this subject that both ministers and laymen desire to know. No well ordered library should be without the work.

OLD WELLS DUG OUT. By Rev. T. De Witt Tallmadge, author of "Crumbs Swept Up," etc. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by J. W. Pittock & Co., Pittsburgh.

Mr. Tallmadge announces in his preface that this book takes its title not more from the first sermon than from the fact that "it is an attempt to reopen the old fountains of the Gospel, which have of late years been partially filled up." This volume is the third series of published sermons, although unlike the others in some respects. The virtue of the discourses is that they are reproduced as nearly as possible in extemporaneous delivery. The sermons are unique and calculated to do substantial good. It is not necessary to indorse all the views of the author, we are content to know that he dispenses a pure gospel. We have heard Mr. Tallmadge preach and have witnessed the effects of his earnest and gifted utterances, and we admire his sermons as we do his brilliant sallies as the editor of the *Christian at Work*. It would be a happy thing if there were more of the class of preachers like Tallmadge. What a pity that Chicago hadn't a few of this type of ministers, who *dare* to tell people of their faults.

DAVID CROCKETT. His Life and Adventures. By John S. C. Abbott. Illustrated. Published by Dodd & Mead, New York. For sale by W. W. Waters, Pittsburgh.

Many of our readers are acquainted with the series of books, "Pioneers and Patriots of America," issued by this house. History is painted in such an attractive form as Mr. Abbott is wont to do in all his writings, and the remarkable history of Crockett, of this series, renders this book one of much interest to young people. He was a specimen of a class of men who have exerted considerable influence on the political history of this country. Though a rough, uneducated man, he possessed an honest and sincere character, and was devoted to the interests of the country. Like this class of men, his popularity was the result of peculiar circumstances, and his grotesque ways and eccentricities helped to give him a short lived popularity. Losing sight of his public career, there was a romance about his eventful life that will always give Crockett a place in history.

SUNSHINE AND SORROW. By Mrs. C. J. Newby. Published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. For sale by J. W. Pittock & Co., Pittsburgh. Paper covers.

This work is regarded as one of the best and most successful of Mrs Newby's works. It is a picture of English society, in which the characters are cleverly and boldly drawn.

INSECTS OF THE PLANT HOUSE. By A. S. Packard, Jr. Published by Essex & Lauriat, Boston. For sale by S. A. Clark & Co., Pittsburgh.

This is Part IV. of "Half-hours with Insects." It is a valuable series, able, instructive and practical.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 19, 1874.

While awaiting the coming of the angel who is to move the stagnant waters of the money market, stagnant not only here in Pittsburgh, but in almost every section of the country, it might be the part of wisdom for our merchants and manufacturers to take a calm survey of the outlook, and see if in their judgment we are to have as risk a market and as active a demand for our products as the hope is that we shall have. Several causes may combine to create activity with us during the coming fall and winter, some of which are inevitable, and others out within the range of possibility. Not being a grain producing district, nor indeed producing much of anything in the agricultural way beyond what is consumed in his locality we are not as rapidly affected by an enormous crop as many other sections. Pittsburgh producing iron, coal, glass, oil and their products must await the reflux wave and is not carried forth upon the first of prosperity's billows. So soon as the railroads begin to feel the effects of their increase of traffic and to receive the substantial returns therefor, just so soon will they begin to order of the products which we mainly produce and which they require. Agricultural implement manufacturers will not be sending in orders now until the coming spring, nor will builders want much in the way of hardware and nails and building on until the same time.

The main sources whence we must look for orders are, first from the railroads, and second, from the country merchants, who, as they receive the proceeds of the sale of their present stocks from the farmers, who, in turn, have received their money from selling their crops, will feel prepared to fill up their shelves with their accustomed winter supplies. Among the possibilities to create activity is the fact that by many long-headed persons trouble on the further side of the water is anticipated, and as it is an ill wind which blows no one any good, we expect in that event to profit by the misfortunes of others. Mr. Disraeli, the English Premier, has made the statement that political affairs are far from peaceful in the Continent, which declaration, coming from such a source, is certainly entitled to some consideration. The escape of Marshal Bazaine bids fair to cause a revival of political agitation in France, which may end in a crisis, the result of which could require prophetic vision to foresee. In addition to these causes of disturbance, Herr Bismarck has announced the intention of recognizing the Republic of Spain. So much it is said, the Protestant and Catholic forces appear in Europe to be arrayed one against the other and to await only the first call of the bugle to spring into action. If our products and commodities should be required in aid of a foreign war, we might look forward to a speedy and a vigorous reaction from the present dullness. If on the other hand we are only to look to ourselves for our prosperity, it is to be feared that we have not energies of recuperative energy to completely change, and at once the current of events.

—The government has at last awakened to a fact which has been patent to the public for a number of years, that the various oil companies in and around Lake Superior have been issuing what is known as "iron money," viz: drafts of the companies upon their treasurers in the East, which have been used as money throughout that district for a long period. Some of our Pittsburgh companies have been parties to his alleged violation of the revenue laws, but we learn that most of the drafts have been taken up since the beginning of the year.

WASHINGTON, August 12, 1874.

M. A. GAVETT, *Internal Revenue Agent, Youghton, Mich.*:—Liable to tax under section one hundred and ten for issuance of checks, drafts, or other obligations intended for money. Call for returns of ten per cent. tax in all cases in which the amount of currency is paid out. Questions in special cases will be considered. Care.

(Signed) H.C. ROGERS, Acting Commissioner.
(*Second Telegram.*)

Require each company to make separate monthly returns up to November 30, 1874, after that, and up to June 1, 1875, semi-annual. In other case returns must show average monthly circulation.

H. C. ROGERS, Acting Commissioner.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

August 19, 1874.	10:30.	11:30	12:30	1:30	3:00 P.M.
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Gold	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	118¼	118¼			118¼
5's, 1862	112	112			112
10's, 1864	117¼	117¼			117¼
10's, 1865	117½	117			117
10's, 1868	118¼	118¾			118¾
10's, 1867	117¾	117¾			117¾
6-40's, coupons	117½	117½			117½
Currency 6's	117½	117			117½
New 5-per cents	112	112			
Registered, 1907	116¼	116¼			
Western Union Tel	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Pacific Mail	47¾	47¾	46¾	46¾	47¼
Adams Express			93		93½
Wells-Fargo Express	73	73			
American Express	67	67			67½
United States Express	47	47	47¾		47¾
New York Centrals	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
Erie	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Michigan Central	77	77	77		77½
Michigan Southern	73¾	73¾			
Illinois Central					99¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	88¾	88¾			88¾
Chicago & Northw'n	38¾	38¾			38¾
Do. preferred					55½
Rock Island	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾
St. Paul, common	35¾	34¾	34¾		34¾
St. Paul, preferred	36	36	35¾	35¾	36
Ohio & Mississippi		24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Union Pacific	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Chicago and Alton		103½			104½
Boston, Hartf. & Erie	14	14			
Harlem	124		124		
Hannibal & St. Jos	16	16			
Tennessee, old	76	76			75
Do., new	75	75			77½
South Carolinas, April	16	16			
Do., July	16	16			
Missouri 6's	92¾	92¾			92¾
Money	5	5			5

—The following is a report of the leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board at noon to-day. Furnished by Luther S. Kauffman, broker, 96 Fourth avenue:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penn'a. Cent'l, 5½'s, sales.	102¾	103¼
Pennsylvania scrip	55¾	55¾
Reading		
Oil Creek 6's, sales.		
Lehigh Valley 6's, sales.		
Allegheny Valley Railroad 8's, sales.		
Central Transportation Company	4½	5
Empire Transportation Company	35	
P. C. & St. L. mortgage bonds 6's, sales.		
Gold, 109¾.		

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, }
WEDNESDAY, August 19, 1874. }

The trade movement in this city, for the last few days, has been fairly active, and nearly all branches of business report sales up to the average, and plainly on the increase. It is not to be expected that trade will resume all the activity and briskness of the most flush times of former years; but business men generally are confident that by the time that the Laird and winter nights are fully opened up, there will be a fairly active and prosperous trade, based upon conservative principles, and, therefore comprising a very strong element of true prosperity which was perhaps somewhat lacking in the trade of 1873.

The Chicago *Times* makes the following exhibit of the receipts and shipments of flour and grain during the past week, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

	Received.		Shipped.	
	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.
Flour, bbls	20,049	23,682	16,611	31,775
Wheat, bu	543,000	15,000	686,788	285,796
Corn, bu	1,050,455	1,333,538	901,688	2,122,719
Oats, bu	268,815	343,475	301,615	283,579
Rye, bu	23,767	22,000	2,375	25,200
Barley, bu	41,938	7,385	14,042	4,241

The receipts of provisions in Chicago last week amounted to 1½ bbls of pork, 163,151 lbs of cut meats, and 42,160 lbs of lard; and the shipments to 622 bbls of beef, 564 bbls of pork, 2,773,806 lbs of cut meats, and 1,581,082 lbs of lard.

Values in this market to-day were steady, and there was little change. The downward tendency of oats ceased to-day, and at the close the general impression was that prices to-morrow would follow the Western markets and advance 1@2c per bushel. Other grains are steady. In country produce there is a good supply of all classes of fruits and vegetables, with prices unchanged. Provisions are unchanged, and dealers report a steadier feeling.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,400	Apples, bbls	27
Cheese, lbs	100	Corn, sks	650
Wheat, sks	170	Barley, sks	155
Rye, sks	134	Oats, sks	5,161
Butter, pkgs	20	Bacon, lbs	90
Potatoes, bus	1,754	Hay, bales	334
Peaches, crates	274		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the last two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	8,414	8,551	16,965
Apples, bbls	521	579	1,100
Cheese, lbs	1,172	925	2,097
Corn, sacks	2,372	3,000	5,231
Wheat, sks	11,261	4,130	15,391
Barley, sacks	179	935	835
Rye, sacks	534	397	1,901
Oats, sacks	20,355	33,537	53,800
Butter, pkgs	181	121	302
Bacon, pieces	2,752		5,252
Bacon, tierces	511	650	944

The following quotations are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Unless stated to the contrary sales of grain are free in elevator.

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—The activity of the market at present principally on oats, with other grains steady and unchanged. There was considerable activity on the market to-day, and we report sales of twenty-seven car loads of grain, some of which it is true were sold yesterday, but which shows a state of considerable activity. There is some irregularity in the prices of wheat, caused by the fact that wheat from Kentucky, and some localities in Indiana and Illinois, is more fully matured and drier, than that which was harvested later in the year. The local mills are at present only using winter wheat, and that principally from Southern points: from this cause the market for Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana wheat is dull. We quote extra Kentucky white wheat at $1 38@1 40; Ohio and Pennsylvania white at $1 25; Kentucky and Illinois amber at $1 30; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter at $1 15@1 20. Latest reports represent the crop of wheat in Southern Ohio considerably better this year in regard to the quality and the order in which it is harvested. Corn is in light supply and prices have been steadily firmer, but were stiffer to-day. We quote at 58@58c for car lots, and high mixed shelled. There have been very large transactions in oats, the total arrivals for the past week amounting to 53,842 bushels. These heavy arrivals brought the market down 2@3c per bushel, but at the close to-day spot oats were scarce, and it is generally expected that an advance would soon take place consequent upon the receipt of these. We quote No. 2 white oats at 53@54c; mixed 51@52c, with transactions outside those figures. Rye continues dull and nominal at $1 05@06c. Barley is quiet and nominal at $1 25@1 30. We quote the following sales in round lots:

2 cars Illinois amber wheat.....$1 25
1 car Ohio red winter.....1 17½
2 cars car corn, yellow, on track.....84
1 car car corn, slightly mixed, on track.....82
1 car car corn, mixed, on track.....82
1 car shelled corn, high mixed.....81
1 car shelled corn, high mixed.....81
1 car white oats, to an outside party.....56¼
1 car white oats.....53
3 cars white oats.....53
2 cars white oats.....52
7 cars mixed oats, to arrive.....51
2 cars mixed oats.....53

FLOUR—The market is fairly active at unchanged prices. The quality of the flow coming into market from new wheat is good, owing to the excellent quality of the wheat. We quote as follows: White winter wheat $7 25@7 50; Minnesota spring wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin spring wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin, $6 75 red winter, and $7 00@7 25; new do $5 25@5 50; rye flour $6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $3 85 out meal, $7 25@8 00 ₱ bbl. The wholesale prices of local millers, are as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour $8 00 ₱ bbl; No. 2 white wheat, $7 50; No. 2 red wheat $6 00; in sacks 30c off per bbl.

HAY—There continues to be a large import of timothy to-day to 331 loads, which is one of the past week to 2,432 bales. Under this influence prices are a shade lower. We quote as follows: Prime timothy baled $20 00@21 00 ₱ ton on track or wharf; No. 2 do $17 00@18 00; inferior $15 00@16 00. Baled hay in car lots is quoted at $22 00@23 00. On the Allegheny market, loose hay was in good supply, both as to quality and quantity, and ruled as follows: No. 1 timothy $25 00@27 00; No. 2 do $22 00@24 00; inferior to common $19 00@20 00.

MILL FEED—The market is fairly active and firm, tending to ½ more. We quote bran at $16 00@16 50 ₱ cwt; fine do $17 00@18 00 ₱ cwt; middlings at $16@1 50 ₱ cwt; chopped feed is higher at $1 50@1 65 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 90@2 00 ₱ cwt. We hear of sales of 2 cars chopped feed at $1 65.

MALT—The market is steady. We quote Pittsburgh malt at $1 75@1 80; western do $1 50@1 60.

GROCERIES.

The market is steady with a fair jobbing trade reported. Sugars, coffees, teas and syrups are steady and unchanged. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees.		Japan	35c@1 00
Fancy	28@30c	Oolong	28@ 35c
Choice	25@26c	Fancy	60@1 00
Prime	24 c	Souchong	28@ 35c
Good	22 c	*Molasses.*	
Java	33 c	Strictly choice N O	68@70c
Roasted Coffees.		Good	55@60c
Rio, in papers	28 c	Prime	42@45c
Rio, in bulk	27½c	Demerara	65@70c
Roasted Java	35 c	*Syrups.*	
Sugars.		Ex. white drips	@75c
Standard A	10½c	Sugar drips	@65c
Standard A	10¾c	Lower grades	45@50c
Standard extra C	10¾c	*Rice.*	
Standard C	10¼c	Carolina	9@9½c
Franklin extra C	10 c	Patna	8@8¼c
American extra C	9¾c	Rangoon	8c
Off C	9 c	*Raisins.*	
Porto Rico	9¼c	Layers, ₱ box	$3 50
		Valentia, ₱ lb	13 c
Young Hyson 50c@$1 00		Currants	7½@ 8c
Gunpowder	50c@1 25	Prunes	13@13½c
Imperial	50c@1 00		

CANNED GOODS—There is a fair trade in this class of goods and a considerable number of transactions have been reported for future delivery. Prices are unchanged as follows:

Fruits in Syrups.		2 lbs	Falmouth
2½ lbs California apricots, ₱ doz	$4 75	3 lbs	golden pump-
2 lbs blackberries	1 75	kin	2 25
2 lbs blue berries	2 00	2½ lbs	peas	1 75
2 lbs red cherries	2 00	2 lbs	Marrowfat
2 lbs white cherries	2 50	peas	2 00
2 lbs damsons	2 00	2 lbs	small peas	2 00
2 lbs gooseberries	1 75	2 lbs	tomatoes	1 50
2 lbs green gages	2 00	3 lbs	do	2 10
2 lbs Damson plums	2 00	*Oysters, Salmon, &c.*		
2 lbs peaches	2 50	₱	California
2 lbs pie peaches	2 00	salmon	2 75
3 lbs peaches extra	3 75	2 lbs do do	2 00
2 lbs Cal. Bartlett pears	4 75	1 lb do do	1 25
2 lbs do do	4 25	1 lb spiced salmon	1 50
3 lbs Bartlett pears	2 50	3 lbs do do	6 50
2 lbs pears	2 00	2 lbs cove oysters	2 25
2 lbs pine apple	2 25	2 lbs full	1 15
2 lbs raspberries	2 50	2 lbs do do	2 00
2 lbs strawberries	2 50	2 lbs do light	1 75
Vegetables.		2 lbs do do	1 60
3 lbs asparagus	4 00	3 lbs spiced oysters	
2 lbs lima beans	2 25	lunch	1 50
2 lbs string beans	1 50	2 lbs do	2 50
2 lbs do	1 25	3 lbs do	3 25
2 lbs green corn	2 40	2 lbs do	2 25
2 lbs Yam'h corn	2 00	2 lb lobsters	2 15
2 lbs Bal're corn	2 00	2 lbs do	1 75

TOBACCO—The market for tobacco continues firm with in active demand for all grades of chewing and smoking tobacco. We quote as follows:

Spun roll	61@	Rich and Ready	65@
Navy	52@	Yellow Gut Plug	70@
Twist (ex'r)	54@	Fine Cut	60@
Quarters (ex'r)	54@	Cut and Dry	30@
Louisville Cavy	56@	Scotch Snuff	60@
Louisville Cavy	57@	Black Snuff	60@
Virginia Navy	50@	Six Twist	@40
Virginia Twist	54@	Cigars	
Virginia Cavy	56@	Penn'a Seed	$13@ 20
Double Thick	56@	Connecticut	25@ 30
Flounders	60@	Seed & Havana	30@ 60
Bright Pounds	60@	Havana	60@150

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—The market is steady and unchanged notwithstanding the large receipts. We quote choice at $2 00@2 50 ₱ bbl; common $1 00@1 50.

BUTTER—The market is steady and unchanged. We quote choice at 21@23c; medium, 19@20c.

BEANS—The market is steady. Prime white are by hand are quoted at $2 70@2 75; medium at $2 50@2 60; fair to good $2 25@2 35.

BEESWAX—We quote prime yellow 32@36c; dark 26@30c ₱ lb. The market is firm.

BROOM CORN—The demand is improving and prices are a shade higher. It is generally thought that the new crop will fall short of the average, and as the stock here is about all in the hands of manufacturers, this has some influence. We quote Hurl at 9½@10¼c; green 7½@8½c; self-working 5@6c per lb.

CHEESE—We quote at 13¼@14c for Ohio factory; 11½@12c for Western Reserve dairy; sweitzer, 18@19c.

EGGS—The market is dull and lower. We quote at 12@13c ₱ dozen for fresh.

FEATHERS—The supply is abundant and lower at $4 00@5 00 ₱ stand.

FRUITS—Quoted as follows: No. 1, ₱ lb, 6@6½c; No. 2, ₱ lb, 2@3c as to quality.

HOPS—The market is steady with a good demand. We quote growth of 1873 at 30@35c ₱ lb.

HONEY—Clover 35c ₱ lb; buckwheat blossom 25c ₱ lb.

PEACHES—The supply is not so large and prices are steadier. We quote as follows: choice $2 25@2 50; prime $1 75@2 00; common $1 00@1 25.

PEARS—Are in heavy supply, and prices are depressed. We quote at $1 00@1 50 ₱ box, for domestic; California $3 00@3 50.

PLUMS—Are quoted at $1 00 per box.

POTATOES—The market is fully stocked and prices are easy. We quote choice in bulk at $2 75@3 00; common $2 00@2 25.

STRAW—The straw seed is in fair supply, and the market is easy. Some dealers are of opinion that prices will decline, but sales continue as heretofore. We quote at $1 45@1 50; flax seed is dull at $2 00@2 10.

SWEET POTATOES—Choice Jerseys are quoted at $6 00@6 50 and choice prices are weak.

PROVISIONS.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market is unchanged in prices as yet, and dealers report a slight improvement in the demand. Receipts have been very light for the past few days, and only aggregate 930 lbs here for the past week. We quote as follows: Canvassed hams, ₱ lb, 13½c; shoulders, canvassed, ₱ lb, 11½c; breakfast bacon, clear, 13c; dried beef, canvassed, 18c; beef tongues, ₱ doz, $1 25; long clear sides, ₱ lb, 10½c; rib sides do, 10½c; clear rib sides, do, 10½c; clear sides do, 10½c; mess pork, ₱ bbl, $25 00; prime lard, refined for summer use, in ₱ lb, 16c; ₱ lbs, do, 16½c; buckets do, 17c; in 3 ₱ caddies, do, 17½c; in 5 ₱ caddies, do, 18c; in 3 ₱ pails, do, 17½c; in 5 ₱ pails, do, 18c; in 8 ₱ do, 17½c. The following exhibit shows the receipts and shipments of provisions at Chicago from October 20 to date, in the years named:

	Received—1873-74.	1872-73.
Beef, bbls	1,653	5,361
Pork, bbls	45,519	31,236
Cut meats, lbs	54,795,396	38,281,500
Lard, lbs	21,367,672	15,722,948
Shipped—		
Beef, lbs	27,673	32,200
Pork, bbls	266,764	229,254
Cut meats, lbs	265,806,437	233,244,353
Lard, lbs	71,235,692	76,590,563

FISH—The market continues firm, and prices are very closely adhered to. The following are quotations:

No. 1 extra mess		New No. 3	$10 00
mackerel, ₱ bbl	$26 00	Georges codfish,	
No. 1 mess do	25 00	₱ lb	6 50
Extra No. 1 shore	16 00	Medium do	5 00
Extra No. 1 bay	15 00	Lake trout	7 25
No. 1 bay	14 00	White fish	7 00
Extra No. 2 bay	12 00	Lake herring	5 00
No. 2 bay	12 00		

CARBON OIL—We quote carbon oil from store at 16@18c ₱ gal; in car lots at the usual deduction. The market is dull and prices drooping.

LARD OIL—The market is firm and prices are steady at 90c for No. 1; 80@85c for No. 2; 70@75c for No. 3. Demand active with limited supply.

TALLOW—Sales at 7@7½c ₱ lb for prime and 6½@6¾c for medium. Demand good and market firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALES—X $9 00 ₱ bbl; XX $10 00 ₱ bbl; India ale $11 00 ₱ bbl; Bass' English ale, in hogsheads of 22 gallons, $24 00@25 00; bbls, 41 gallons, $40 00@41 00; hlds, 82 gallons, $82 00@85 00; in cases, 4 doz bottles, $30 75. Wm. Younger's India pale ale, in case of 8 doz bottles, $2 75@3 00 ₱ doz; Robert Younger's sparkling ale, $2 75@3 00 ₱ doz; Guinness' stouts, bottled by A. Burke, $2 75@3 00 ₱ doz; Cantrell & Coobrane's ginger ale, $1 75 ₱ doz.

ALCOHOL AND HORSWINES—The market is firm We quote alcohol at $2 10@2 15 ₱ gallon. Highwines firm and highest at $1 03@1 05 ₱ gallon.

ASHES—Soda ashes, retail 4½@4¾c; commercial 3½@3¾c; bbl; arsenic, 6c; potash 9c; pearls 10c.

BROOMS—We quote as follows: Common $1 75@2 00 ₱ dozen; medium $2 25@2 50; good $2 75@3 25; choice $3 50@3 75; extra $4 00; carpet brooms at $1 00@4 25; whisps at $3 75 ₱ dozen.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Sales as follows: ½ ₱ cans $1 50 ₱ doz; ½ ₱ cans $3 00; 1-lb cans $5 50; 5-lb cans $26 00; 10-lb boxes 40c ₱ ₱. Market steady and demand good.

COPPER COOKS—Anchor & Brown cottons 15c; Fresh mackerel, ₱ lb..... 15 @ 16 @ 17 @ 18 @ 19 @ 20 @ 21 @ 22 @ 23 @ 24 @ 25 @ 26 @ 27 @ 28 @ 29 @ 30 @ 31 @ 32 @ 33 @ 34 @ 35 @ 36 @ 37 @ 38 @ 39 @ 40 @ 41 @ 42 @ 43 @ 44 @ 45 @ 46 @ 47 @ 48 @ 49 @ 50 @ 51 @ 52 @ 53 @ 54 @ 55 @ 56 @ 57 @ 58 @ 59 @ 60 @ 61 @ 62 @ 63 @ 64 @ 65 @ 66 @ 67 @ 68 @ 69 @ 70 @ 71 @ 72 @ 73 @ 74 @ 75 @ 76 @ 77 @ 78 @ 79 @ 80 @ 81 @ 82 @ 83 @ 84 @ 85 @ 86 @ 87 @ 88 @ 89 @ 90 @ 91 @ 92 @ 93 @ 94 @ 95 @ 96 @ 97 @ 98 @ 99 @ 100 @ 101 @ 102 @ 103 @ 104 @ 105 @ 106 @ 107 @ 108 @ 109 @ 110 @ 111 @ 112 @ 113 @ 114 @ 115 @ 116 @ 117 @ 118 @ 119 @ 120 @ 121 @ 122 @ 123 @ 124 @ 125 @ 126 @ 127 @ 128 @ 129 @ 130 @ 131 @ 132 @ 133 @ 134 @ 135 @ 136 @ 137 @ 138 @ 139 @ 140 @ 141 @ 142 @ 143 @ 144 @ 145 @ 146 @ 147 @ 148 @ 149 @ 150 @ 151 @ 152 @ 153 @ 154 @ 155 @ 156 @ 157 @ 158 @ 159 @ 160 @ 161 @ 162 @ 163 @ 164 @ 165 @ 166 @ 167 @ 168 @ 169 @ 170 @ 171 @ 172 @ 173 @ 174 @ 175 @ 176 @ 177 @ 178 @ 179 @ 180 @ 181 @ 182 @ 183 @ 184 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CITY MATTERS.

Western University
Opens August 31. Call from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

The Government Buildings.

The money for the purchase of the site for the new government buildings in this city has been remitted by order of the Acting Secretary of the Treasury. This is an additional indication that the selection of the Third avenue site is final.

The Allegheny Outrage.

Yesterday, Thomas Jones, whose arrest on the charge of committing the outrage on the little daughter of Mrs. Paulman, in Allegheny, we published yesterday morning, had a hearing before Acting-Mayor Bolster, and in default of $3,000 bail, was committed to jail to await his trial.

What Carr Did.

Yesterday morning Deputy Mayor Grier of Temperanceville committed an elderly man named Jacob Carr to jail, in default of $2,000 bail, on a charge of felonious assault and battery. It is alleged that in the course of a family quarrel Carr threw a coffee pot at his wife's head inflicting a severe wound.

Probably Fatal Accident.

Between five and six o'clock last evening a serious and, perhaps, fatal accident occurred on Penn avenue, near Thirty-third street. When Mr. James McKee, a resident of Laurel avenue, East End, was crossing the avenue he was knocked down by a pair of horses and a heavy sale truck they were pulling passed over his body. His injuries were very severe and it is feared that he cannot survive.

Base Ball.

The base ball match between the Mutual Club of New York, and the Union Nine of Allegheny, took place yesterday afternoon, in Union Park, Allegheny. The game was to have been played on the 27th of July, but owing to the flood it was postponed. There was a great crowd present at the park yesterday, and much interest was manifested. The game resulted in favor of the Mutuals, the score standing 19 to 2.

Died From His Injuries.

Larry Keefe, an employee in Keeling's saw mill, at Soho, who was struck by a passing train on the Connellsville Railroad, on Friday evening last, while attempting to cross the track on his way to supper, and who sustained a severe fracture of the skull, died yesterday afternoon at Passavant's Hospital, from the effects of his injuries. The Coroner was notified and an inquest will be held this morning.

The Indiana Normal School.

The normal school building at Indiana, this State, is fast approaching completion and the contractors Messrs Vorls, Hay & Gregg hope to have it all under cover and the inside plastered before winter. The south end of the building it already under roof and the work is rapidly progressing. The gas fitters and plumbers are at work and the trustees are now considering bids for heating the building. The contract price for the building is $105,000.

Runaway.

Yesterday morning a horse and wagon belonging to George Kimberlan, butcher, were left standing unattended in front of the Allegheny market. The horse took fright at something, and started off at top speed up Federal street. A lady on the sidewalk was in imminent danger of being run over, but before overtaking her the horse changed his direction and ran into the City Hall enclosure. After executing several turns in the enclosure, he pulled the wagon against one of the trees, which concluded the movement. No special harm done.

Relief Subscriptions.

In addition to the subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers already published, the following are reported:

Mr. Joseph R. Hunter, merchant, yesterday paid to A. M. Brown, Esq., chairman of the executive committee, the sum of $100, sent by Messrs. Procter & Gamble, the well known lard oil manufacturers of Cincinnati, Ohio. This is, we believe, the first and only donation from that city, and the thanks of our people are tendered therefor.

The compositors of the COMMERCIAL office yesterday paid in the Another Dollar Bank $24, their subscription to the fund.

Locked In a Wool Car.

On Tuesday evening a knocking was heard inside a wool car that had just arrived at Blairsville intersection and it became evident that a man was locked in the car. Superintendent Pitcairn was telegraphed to for permission to break open the car, and on receiving it the door was opened and a man apparently thirty-five years of age, was found packed among the wool, and apparently in a dying condition. It appears that the man had stowed himself away in the car for the purpose of stealing a ride and was locked in. He soon found that he had made a mistake and kicked, shouted and shouted to be let out. No one heard him however, and he remained a prisoner for twelve hours until the train reached Blairsville, when he was heard and released. It is thought he cannot recover.

Disorderly Boys.

Yesterday afternoon Officers Harrison and Mencely, of the Allegheny Park police, arrested three boys for disorderly conduct in the parks. As the boys were being brought to the Ohio street, one of them, whom Officer Mencely had in charge, broke away and ran like a deer. The pursuit was prompt and effective, and the young fugitive was soon recaptured, but not before quite a large and excited crowd had joined in the exercises. Among the crowd was a gentleman who attempted to stop the runaway. There was also a boy named Benjamin Reno, a friend of the fugitive, and he also of the notorious Willie Oyler. Ben. turned on the gentleman mentioned and poured out vials of vituperation upon him for his interference. Therupon Benjamin was arrested and taken to the Mayor's office with the others. The three original culprits were fined one dollar and costs each, while Benjamin was fined five dollars and costs.

Official Visitors Coming.

Below we publish a copy of a letter from the Mayor of Cincinnati received yesterday at the Mayor's office this city. It will be noticed that Mayor Johnston fails to give the very important information as to whether the committee is likely to arrive here this month or in the winter. In the absence of Mayor Blackmore, and in view of the fact that Councils will not meet until next month, would it not be wise for some of our prominent manufacturers to make some arrangements for their reception. Clerk Hartzell has telegraphed to the Mayor regarding the matter. Here is the letter:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CINCINNATI, August 18, 1874.

To the Mayor of Pittsburgh:

DEAR SIR—I am requested by a Committee of the city of Cincinnati that it is designed to make a stop in your city a day or so, on their way to Philadelphia and New York. The friendly business relations existing between Pittsburgh City and the Queen City of the West, would not permit passing through without visitation.

Truly yours,
G. W. C. JOHNSTON, Mayor.

Suicide by Laudanum.

Coroner McCalhn last evening held an inquest over the body of a man named Frank Nebel, who died between five and six o'clock, from an overdose of laudanum. Deceased kept a baker shop and also a saloon on Penn avenue, Nos. 528 and 530. He had some trouble with his wife, who objected to his opening the saloon, and he was lately drinking considerably. About one o'clock in the afternoon, when lying on a settee in the yard of the saloon, his wife called him to dinner, stating that the baker was already seated at the table. Nebel declined to go, stating that he "had eaten his last dinner with her." She noticed a bottle in his hand, but did not, of course, think that he had poison in it. Peter Hock, an acquaintance, went to him and at the request of deceased took a drink of the stuff. A few hours after Nebel was noticed by friends lying on the settee and as it was usual for him to sleep in the afternoon, nothing was thought of it. Between four and five o'clock Mr. Hock took sick and vomited, he then suggested a supposition that the liquid given him by Nebel was something deadly. An examination was made which caused the sending for Dr. Dences, who soon pronounced that deceased had taken laudanum. A stomach pump was used and all other means taken to remove the poison, but without effect. No reason can be assigned for the act of deceased, and the jury returned a verdict of death by suicide. Mr. Nebel was a German forty-four years of age, had been twenty-seven years in this country and leaves wife and six children.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Charley Howard, the Bennetts, the Brandt Sisters, Harris and Carroll and Kernell & Thatcher's variety combination will come before the patrons of Trimble's Varieties, this evening, in an entire change of programme, the list embracing many of the very best and freshest acts in the repertoire of the combination. The house is well filled at every performance, the complete ventilation of the theater rendering a visit perfectly comfortable.

Humpty Dumpty.

Nearly every one has seen the pantomime of "Humpty Dumpty;" but a great many have not seen the great original, G. L. Fox, in that exercuciatingly funny character. They will have a chance to do so at the Academy of Music next week, and should not neglect one of it. Performances will be given every evening, and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. The sale of seats commences at the box-office of the Academy at nine o'clock this morning. Treasurer McAdlins will be on hand, bland and smiling, ready to serve all who come.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Placed on Record Yesterday.

The following deeds have been filed for record with County Recorder Richardson since our last report:

Nancy Walker to Wm. F. Hamilton, July 30, 1874; lot on Second street, Elizabeth borough, 20x90 feet.....$1,000

Samuel Kennedy to Alexander Boyd, July 29, 1874; lot on Seventh street, McKeesport, 50x84 feet.....$584

Jacob Cramer to John Wockie, July 26, 1873; lot on Harriet street, Tenth ward, Allegheny, 20x80 feet.....$820

John Wockie to David Grau, August 11, 1873; same lot.....$850

Christian Siebert et al. to Peter Kell, March 26, 1874; three-fourths interest in eight lots on Butler street and Stanton avenue, Eighteenth ward, city.....$5,000

John F. Knight to James H. Aiken, July 14, 1874; lot 6 in Kilbuck township, 25x125 feet.....$200

C. H. Love to Samuel McKaughan, November 25, 1871; two lots on Fairview avenue, Chartiers township, 100x50 feet.....$600

Comer Distin to Distin Brothers, July 30, 1874; lot on Sidney street, Eleventh ward, School District, June 24, 1874; lot on Rebecca street, First ward, Allegheny, 25x150 feet.....$4,500

Thomas B. Cook to Peter Patterson, July 28, 1873; lot on Main street, McKeesport, 30 feet.....$550

M. Shields to Owen Evans, March 20, 1871; lot on private street, Eighteenth ward, Allegheny, 25x141 feet.....$300

James Girty to Christian Weber, December 8, 1871; lot on Craft avenue, Fourteenth ward, city, 20x100 feet.....$500

Rebecca Baum to Philip Jacobs, October 31, 1873; two lots on Liberty avenue, Twentieth ward, city, 40x100 feet.....$1,300

James Ritchie to Jonathan Neely, June 20, 1874; lot on Prospect avenue, Thirty-second ward, city, 40x150 feet.....$1,000

Frederick Herman to Jacob Herman, December 16, 1873; lot on forty-first street, Eleventh ward, Allegheny, 27 feet 4 inches x 61 feet 3 inches.....$1,600

W. W. Lacy to Lewis H. Hood, May 13, 1874; 10 lots in Lower St. Clair township.....$1,000

THE NEW RESERVOIRS.

Continuation of the Investigation.

Mr. Green Cross-Examined---More About the Over Estimates--Question as to Whether Corrections Can be Made----Information Wanted----Meeting of the Committee.

The Committee appointed to investigate the charge of over-estimates in the construction of the Hiland avenue and Brilliant Hill reservoirs met again last evening, Mr. W. C. Brown in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Thompson Clerk Morrow was sent for to administer the oath to Mr. Green previous to his cross-examination. Mr. Green was sworn and called for cross-examination.

Before proceeding Mr. Green said he would ask whether, after the cross-examination, he would be barred from further testimony.

The Chairman and members said that they desired to get all information upon the subject before them. The examination then proceeded:

MR. GREEN IN CHARGE AT HILAND AVENUE.

Mr. Thompson—Mr. Green, were you in the city's employ at the commencement of the work on the reservoirs?

Witness. Yes, sir, I helped to lay out the Hiland avenue reservoir. Mr. Kennedy put me in charge of that work; that was the first surveying there that I know of; I had charge of the party that took the elevations; the work was laid off in squares of twenty-five feet each, and they were lettered; they were then numbered, north 25, north 50, etc., to about 1,100; I made the notes; the elevations were taken from the cross sections, at the intersection of the lines, twenty-five feet each way. [Map here exhibited.] Figures were put down at each intersection, showing the elevation; the notes were in the office when I left; I made them; when the excavations came down to the rock there was a survey made, taking the levels of the rock; I think this is the map made of the surface; it shows the intersecting lines as in the surface map; the elevations were taken on every twenty-five feet on the rock as on the surface. These elevations were noted on the map by the showing of the cuts—showing how much to cut to get to sub-grade (witness explained the marks of figures upon the map); think this is the original map, and that some figures were the edges worn on afterwards; they are mostly my figures; the outside red line is the contour of excavation or rock to April 1st, 1874; the blue lines show each month's work; the whole of the rock was not surveyed at this map; some is a portion of it was not done; made field notes on a piece of paper, when I took the elevations; didn't destroy any of my papers; they should be in the office; if I remember right a rough diagram was made on which I put down the cuts, in addition to the regular map that was kept in the office I think; I don't remember of any other.

ABOUT ESTIMATES.

Q. From this map could a correct estimate be made of the rock taken away, with the aid of a survey made at this time? A. Yes, sir.

Q. With the original map and a survey made at the present time could the whole amount of excavation done to this time be correctly estimated? A. Yes, sir; or you could do it from the field book.

Q. Were estimates on rock that I spoke of I cannot state definitely when they were made; I don't know that they were ever made. I made a list of the rock excavation that was done—I mean in the western compartment there was no rock excavation that I know of; there was other rock excavated from Hiland avenue reservoir not included in this map. I GUESS that there was a survey of it; the elevations were taken at two or three points but not a general cross section, it was in the eastern compartment; I made a number of notes of record of it; there was a record at the time, but I don't know where it is now; it should be filed in the office; I left all my papers there—except this map; don't know whether the record would show the amount of rock originally in that compartment or not.

IS THE CITY PROTECTED?

Q. Well, if that record does not show this, then there is nothing in the possession of the city to show the original amount there, was there? A. This memorandum may be duplicated or not; if it isn't there now, I don't know how the amount of rock would ever be found out; the most of the rock encountered in the eastern compartment was in the ditches at the side foot of slope; the rock was about forty feet wide along the eastern side of that compartment.

Q. Wasn't it your business, having charge of the work there, to have the record showing the original amount of rock there? A. It undoubtedly was, and I can give you one reason why I did not; I left for Illinois; I naturally be classed as rock at the time it was first encountered because they were plowing it out and not blasting it.

Mr. Brown—What became of that rock? A. A great deal of it was put in Spoil bank. The balance or some of it was used for broken stone; it was not all plowed up; there was no blasting until I left; I was there some time and then it was in the direction of the Southeastern corner; I was not there when the blasting was followed in the estimate as rock; I may have allowed some that they ploughed up as rock; that I cannot say.

Mr. Thompson—If you had no record of the original amount of rock how could you tell to a fraction in your estimates? A. There's no estimate of rock in those months.

The chairman and Mr. Beckman, the latter of whom is a contractor, then examined, but there were no estimates of rock included. In No. 7, for month of June, there were 6,242 cubic yards of solid rock.

Witness—I made this estimate. Don't think I made any estimate of rock.

To Mr. Thompson—Can't say when the rock was taken out of the eastern compartment; it began in 1873.

WERE OVER-ESTIMATES MADE UP.

Q. If there had been any over-estimates of rock taken out in any month, wouldn't the next monthly estimate properly made correct it? A. Yes, if the rock ledge had not been encountered; there was also a big tunnel Beginning and we started in the middle and separated and the water found its way to the river. Even at that the destruction was very great. He thought a committee should be appointed to examine the ground and report what in their judgment should be done.

Mr. Fuchs said there could be nothing done to help the matter while the city officials were interested, and he moved the adoption of the resolutions of the city. He claimed that the City Councils had no power to take proper precautions and that the Street Committee had not attended to their business but had allowed the contractors to put different sewers to become choked.

Mr. Hax (councilman) being present, was called upon to give his opinion. He thought neither Councils nor the City Engineer were to blame, and said that he had come all they could to have the sewers in shape to meet such emergencies. He favored the appointment of the committee spoken of, and thought they should lay the result of their observation before Councils and promised to use his influence in furthering any object that would give relief needful.

The plank road came in for a share of malediction, and it was said that the only some opposite to be re-laying will be made.

Mr. Hoff moved the appointment of a committee of three to wait upon those who had suffered by the deluge. The motion prevailed, and Messrs. John Wilson, Jr., Geo. Beil, Jr., Thomas Brentzinger, Hon. J. Nanz, Gotleib Dellenbach and William Kreuzkamp, were appointed as the committee.

The meeting adjourned, to meet again on next Wednesday evening, when the committee will report.

THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

He is Suspended by the Acting Mayor.

Formal Charges Preferred and an Investigation to be Had.

There seems to be a probability now that there will be such an investigation into the acts of the Chief of Police as will determine whether the public rumors regarding his conduct are correct, or that they are the reports of his personal enemies, only. Yesterday Mr Gus. T. Braun, member of the Select Council from the Third ward, and also of the Police Committee, presented the following formal charges against the Chief to Alderman McMasters, Acting Mayor in the absence of Mayor Blackmore:

Charges against Chief of Police Irwin, preferred by G. L. Braun, as a citizen, member of Councils, and member of Police Committee:

First—Willful neglect of duty in absenting himself from police headquarters, and not waiting himself for periods of from ten days to two weeks.

Second—Violation of section 7 of police ordinance.

Third—Habitual drunkenness on duty.

Fourth—Absenting himself from the city without consent or permission of the Mayor or Acting Mayor.

Fifth—Placing names of men on the sub-list and having them do duty, in violation of rules and regulations adopted.

(Signed) GUS. L. BRAUN.

OFFICIALLY NOTIFIED.

As soon as the charges were properly prepared, Acting Mayor McMasters addressed the following communication to the chief, which was delivered to him about noon:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, PITTSBURGH, August 19, 1874.

John Irwin, Chief of Police:

Enclosed find a copy of charges this day preferred against you, an investigation of which will be held on Monday, 24th instant, at nine A. M., and until which time I have directed that you be suspended from duty.

S. MCMASTERS, Acting Mayor.

The officers of the Central Station House have been notified officially, and the force will no doubt be publicly informed of the matter. The Acting Mayor decided not to appoint a chief *ad interim*, but will personally attend to any duties required himself.

THE GROUNDS OF THE CHARGES.

Mr. Braun gives the following statement of the origin of the charges: Some ten days since Officer William Hoffmeyer, who has been on duty on Fifth avenue, between Wood and Market streets, was removed from the beat to receive orders of Chief Irwin, no cause having been assigned for the action. The business men had implicit confidence in Officer Hoffmeyer, and several of them called upon Mayor Blackmore and protested against his removal. They were dissatisfied with the officer appointed to take the place of Hoffmeyer, and said is he was continued they would be compelled to secure the services of a private watchman, in addition to the officer employed at the various establishments. Mayor Blackmore at once directed that officer Hoffmeyer be reinstated, but does not appear to have called upon the chief for any explanation of his action.

On Tuesday afternoon the Chief called at the Central Station House and ordered that officer Hoffmeyer from the beat, directed his suspension for a term. He did not prefer any charges against Hoffmeyer, but merely ordered his suspension. Acting Mayor McMasters was informed of the action, but declined to interfere. Mr. Braun notified the chief that an investigation would be had at nine o'clock yesterday morning.

AUTHORITY OF THE ACTING MAYOR DENIED.

At the time appointed yesterday morning the Acting Mayor, Mr. Braun, the Chief of Police and other officers were assembled at the Station House. After some conversation regarding the matter in hand the Acting Mayor requested of the Chief his reasons for the suspension of Hoffmeyer. Mr. Irwin declined to give any reasons, claiming that the authority under the ordinance to act in the matter as he did and that it was only to be held responsible for the manner in which he would or could be compelled to give his reasons. This was, of course, open defiance of the Acting Mayor's authority and, it seems to us, been enough to demand his, the Chief's, instant suspension from duty. From the action of Chief Irwin it looks as though he will deny Alderman McMasters authority to suspend him from duty, and will therefore give directions to the police, it is likely that Mayor McMasters will take extreme measures with him.

THE CHARGES.

Immediately after the interview above noted, Mr. Braun prepared and presented the charges given herewith. The charges will likely cover a wide field, and are likely to bring out, if properly pushed, the facts regarding the many rumors affecting the chief. Section 7 of the Police Ordinance referred to in the second charge, is as follows: "The Chief of Police shall (under the control of the Mayor) have the direction of the police; he shall cause complaint to be made to the Mayor for every infraction of the ordinances which shall come to his knowledge, and prosecute the persons guilty thereof; he shall enforce the police regulations which may be established by the Mayor; and in case of any existing or apprehended disturbance of the peace he shall repair to the place with such person of the policemen, and direct them in the disposition of the force under his command responsible for the efficiency and good conduct of his subordinates, and shall report to the Mayor, in writing, all complaints made to him against any of them."

Under charge fourth the question as to whether the Chief attended the late prize fight will likely be decided.

We have had investigations of one kind and another that have proved miserable failures, but in this there is a prospect that something may be done that will forward bettering the police force of the city.

Home Charity.

It cannot be for lack of frequent calls for help that the Home for the Friendless has not sufficient means for its full success. The city papers have published frequent appeals to the owners of flower gardens and fruit orchards to give freely of these luxuries, but, beyond spasmodic offerings, the supply has never equaled the pressing demand. Perhaps thoughtlessness, more than indifference, is the cause of this unfortunate and discreditable fact, at any rate, we offer this as the most charitable commentary on the existing state of things.

Once more we remind those able and willing to contribute fruit and flowers for our hospitals and the sick rooms of the poor, that a committee of ladies are in attendance at No. 134 Smithfield street (up stairs) on Tuesday and Friday mornings of each week to receive contributions of the kind indicated. To-morrow will furnish a favorable opportunity for new contributors to begin the good work and for old ones to renew their labor of purse and love.

Messrs. J. R. & A. Murdoch, the florists, of Smithfield street, furnished some magnificent baskets of flowers on Tuesday last, for which they are entitled to thanks and commendation. Their example is worthy of emulation. We shall be glad to know its sequel.

Gifts and a general revival of interest in this very worthy undertaking.

Funeral Notice.

We are requested to state that the funeral of Mr. John Arthurs, of the Fourteenth ward, will take place on Thursday, August 20, instead of Friday, August 21, as elsewhere announced.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

The West Pittsburgh Gas Works, so badly damaged by the flood of July 26th, have been repaired, and are again in operation.

PROPERTY in the Butchers' Run district of Allegheny, it is stated, has depreciated fully fifty per cent. in value since the great flood.

The store and dwelling house of William Brophy, located on the Greensburg pike, near Irwin's Station, was totally destroyed by fire Tuesday morning.

THE will of John Basendorf was probated yesterday. He leaves his property to his children. The value of the estate is put down at $125 for seven nasses for the repose of his soul.

THE alarm of fire from box No. 124, at about 11 o'clock, Tuesday night, was occasioned by the burning of a bed at No. 107 Carson street, South Side. The explosion of a lamp set fire to the bed. The damage, if any, is trifling.

THE Dodge Club have returned from their "recreation" on Conoqueneesing creek. Chief Clerk Secretary McGonigle, the Chief, and other dignitaries of Allegheny, formed the life of the party.

ON Tuesday a wagon, with its three occupants, was thrown over an embankment, near Herr's Station, on the Pan Handle Railroad. One of the occupants, a lady, was quite seriously hurt, and the others, also, were considerably injured.

MR. IAN MCILWAINE, employed in Cochran's planing mill, Pennsylvania avenue, had a large portion of the flesh from the left forearm torn in coming in contact with a circular saw, yesterday. It was feared that he would bleed to death, but prompt surgical aid was rendered, chief tightly around the arm, which prevented the flow of blood.

THERE was a rumor early this morning that a Wood street gambling house had been "pulled," but the only foundation for the story seems to have been the visit to the place of a constable, who pretended to have a warrant for the arrest of the proprietor. Whatever was the business of the place were frightened, and the house was closed for the night.

YESTERDAY two additional informations were made before Acting Mayor McMasters, against Nicholas Brown, for malicious mischief. One of the informations was made by Mr. Roberts, jeweller, Fifth avenue, and the other by F. B. Eaton & Co., also of Fifth avenue. Both were for false pretenses. The detectives have succeeded in recovering a large amount of property obtained by Killing's swindlings.

PHILIP WEILAND, agent for a Pittsburgh liquor-house, arrived at Harrisburg on Tuesday, and immediately discovered that he had lost his pocket-book. He puzzled his brain for some time to recall the circumstance, and finally it occurred to him that he must have left his book on the seat when he paid his fare. A telegram was sent to the conductor, requesting him to make inquiry for the missing wallet.

SOME of our local contemporaries have lately been cackling a good deal over their expertise in compiling coal statistics, etc., giving credit to parties in the Pittsburgh district for 1874 up to and including the year 1872. In the COMMERCIAL of February 7, 1874, the statistics were given, as well as the amount for the year 1873—twelve months later than those of our "enterprising" neighbors. From the COMMERCIAL the table was copied into a pamphlet, the pamphlet was sent to the newspapers, and now they accuse us of having stolen our statistics from the compilation of which great labor was expended, in this office, and claim ownership of the matter.

A DEAL HERE, in the employ of J. A. Todd, who is roofing the tanks for the Columbia Conduit Company, at Herr's Station, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, was severely beaten by three men, on Thursday night last. He was watching a gang of men, to prevent the stealing of lumber, and about midnight of the day aforesaid, three men with a wagon loaded with stolen lumber, drove up. He remonstrated with them, they fell upon and beat him terribly with clubs, they left the shed over which he was employed, breaking the skull over which he was employed, breaking the skull over which he was employed, breaking the skull